4 MAY 1932

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL NO. XX 107 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

JAPAN'S "FAIT ACCOMPLI"

Manchuria No More Under Chinese Sway

LEAGUE'S INVESTIGATION COMMITEE'S REPORT

LONDON, May 3.

Geneva—The Chinese Government no longer exercise authority in any part of Manchuria according to preliminary report of the Committee headed by Lord Lytton investigating on behalf of the League.

The report states that Manchukuo Army reformed under Japanese tutelage is operating against forces which do not recognise the new regime.

The Japanese maintain that at present it would be impossible to withdraw troops without endangering their nationals outside the railway zone.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Page 12)

Chinese Students' Escapade

ASSAULT CHIEF CHINESE DELEGATE AND PREVENT HIM FROM SIGNING THE PEACE PACT

LONDON, May 3.

Shanghai.—An attempt to prevent Mr. Quotaichi, the Chief Chinese Delegate from signing the Peace Pact on May 5, was made by 100 Chinese students who are bitterly opposed to the terms of the Agreement. They entered Mr. Quotaichi's house, attacked, and injured him. It is not yet known whether he will be able to sign the Agreement.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S NEWS CAUSES DISAPPOINTMENT IN GENEVA

Operation Cannot Be Postponed In View Of Importance Of Lausanne Conference

BALDWIN TO PRESIDE OVER CABINET DURING ENFORCED ABSENCE

LONDON, May 3.

A bulletin signed by four doctors issued to-day, indicates that the Premier's rest at Geneva was not so beneficial as had been hoped.

GENEVA DISAPPOINTED.

News of the operation has caused disappointment at Geneva where the Premier's return was eagerly awaited to give impetus to the lethargic Disarmament Conference.

The operation could be postponed but it would then interfere with his programme in connection with the Lausanne Reparations' Conference to which Mr. MacDonald attaches very great importance.

TO REMAIN IN NURSING HOME.

The Premier will remain in a nursing home for a fortnight, and then have a holiday at Lossiemouth and return to London on 13th June.

Meanwhile Mr. Baldwin will preside over Cabinet meetings.—Reuter.

Will Not Attend Disarmament Talks

LONDON, May 3.

Premier MacDonald's right eye will be operated upon for glaucoma on Thursday although his left eye which has been previously operated upon is satisfactory. He will therefore be unable to return to Geneva for Disarmament conversations.

As arranged he will preside at the Cabinet and see the King to-morrow.

His general health is excellent and it is hoped that he will be able to attend the Lausanne Reparations Conference on June 16.—Reuter.

Prof. Malkani Gets A Year Along With Two Others

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 3.

The City Magistrate to-day sentenced Professor Malkani, Pandit Udhebhanu, Seventh Sindh Conference "Dictator" and a local Congress dictator, to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The last two were given "C" Class while Professor Malkani was placed in "B" Class.—A. P.

Lucknow University Vice-Chancellor Resigns

LUCKNOW, May 3.

Enquiries in the University circle confirm the report of the resignation of Vice-Chancellorship of the Lucknow University by Pandit Jagat Narain Mulla on the grounds of old age and ill-health.

The Executive Council of the University has postponed consideration of the matter till the month of August.—A. P.

"BIG SIX" ADVISERS FOR OTTAWA

An Announcement In Commons

STATE DEPARTMENTS TO SEND OFFICIAL ADVISERS

LONDON, May 3.

Names of the "big six" business-advisers to accompany the British Delegation to the Ottawa Conference, were announced to-day by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons.

Four industrial and commercial questions Sir Gilbert-Vyle, Sir Alan Anderson and Lord Weir, have been nominated by the British Committee of the Empire Trade, representing the Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of the British Industries and the Chamber of Shipping.

Messrs. John Bromley and Walter Citrine have been nominated by the Trade Union Congress.

Sir Edward Davson has been appointed adviser on colonial trade.

There will also be an Agricultural Adviser.

The Delegation will also be accompanied by official advisers from the State Departments concerned.—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIM RED SHIRT PROCESSION

Ends In Arrest Of Five

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Five Muslim Red Shirts who went in a procession on Tuesday evening in Byculla, were arrested by the Nagpada Police. The procession started from Byculla at 5 p. m. and went as far as the old Parsi Statue, where it was stopped by the police. The police arrested five of them.

The processionists shouted the usual National slogans, and when they reached the Nagpada Police Station, they indulged in demonstrations. Their presence attracted the attention of the police, who put them under arrest.

The Red Shirts were marched to the police station amidst repeated cries of "Inquilab Zindabad."

Hundreds of people watched the scene from house-tops and a large number of people were present at the time of the arrests.

The crowds cheered the Red shirts when they were marched to the police station.

SEVEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

Mirzapur Riot Case

25 TO SERVE LIFE SENTENCES

BENARES, May 3.

In the Mirzapur Riot Case 7 persons were sentenced to death and 25 to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge. Fifty accused were discharged.

The trial lasted about one year.—A. P.

"IS GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS FOR PEACE?"

BY B. G. HORNIMAN

See Page 8

SPECULATIONS ON FRANCHISE REPORT

"Must Be Incomplete And Misleading"

—Lothian.

SIMLA, May 3.

Lord Lothian in a statement to the Associated Press to-day hopes that importance will not be attached to speculations concerning Indian Franchise Committee's report.

He adds: The volume covers immense field, and until it is published estimates of its contents must necessarily be incomplete and misleading.—A.P.

BOMB THROWN IN MAGISTRATE'S HOUSE

Explosion Causes Scare

MADRAS, May 3.

A Salem message says that a crude bomb was thrown into the house of the Sub-Magistrate of Namakkal by someone at night two days ago. The bomb exploded causing considerable scare in the locality, but luckily none was injured.—A. P.

SITUATION IN BRITISH MARKETS

Sterling Exchanges Very Steady

FALL IN LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES

LONDON, May 3.

The month has opened with money in plentiful supply, the rate dropping to one and a half per cent. Meanwhile sterling the cent. Meanwhile sterling exchanges are very steady.

Commercial markets continue inactive.

Only two items of interest have been the advance of tin on the Malay States' agreement to the quota scheme and the continued downward trend of sugar which has enabled the refiners to reduce export prices by six pence.

Liverpool cotton futures have fallen 16 points on disturbing advices from America.—Reuter's Special.

ESCAPED CONVICTS REARRESTED

Three Others Still At Large

LAHORE, May 3.

Seven of the ten convicts who escaped from a train near Merwara after killing one policeman and wounding another, have been arrested; but Babbar Akali and two other convicts are still at large.

Four were arrested in Patiala State and three at different places. Of the four rifles taken away by the runaways, three have been recovered from the re-arrested persons.—A. P.

"FLOATING BOGUS FIRM"

Anglo-Indian Arrested.

MADRAS, May 3.

Mr. Mathews, an Anglo-Indian, has been arrested on a charge of cheating. The accused, along with one S. P. Paul and another P. N. S. Mudaliar, is alleged to have floated a bogus firm styled as "Cecil Kerr Company" in George Town and taken Rs. 15 each from several persons promising them appointments. Paul has already been arrested, and the police are still searching for Mudaliar.—A. P.

Demand for Prosecuting League of Nations

Alleged Issue Of Misleading Loan Prospectuses

ECHO OF REHABILITATION OF BULGARIA AND GREECE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 2.

A novel suggestion, that the League of Nations should be prosecuted like Company Directors for the alleged misleading nature of its loan prospectuses, was made in the Commons.

The question was raised regarding the security of the League of Nations' loans for rehabilitation of Bulgaria and Greece amounting to five and nine millions, respectively, authorised in 1928.

Several members demanded protection for British investors against the present and future losses.

CAPT. EDEN DEFENDS LEAGUE.

Captain Eden, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, defended the League against the charges of issuing misleading prospectuses, stating that the prospectuses clearly enumerated the safeguards which had been included in the case of Greece payment of assigned revenues to the international financial Commission, adding that Government recognised that it was a matter for the greatest regret that the Greek and Bulgaian Governments were unable to transfer the full services loans.

Way Out Of Stock Exchange Impasse

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING TO REGISTER CONFIDENCE IN DIRECTORS

Bombay, Tuesday.

Contrary to the rumours that it would suspend business for a week more, the Stock Exchange opened to-day exactly at 12 and bsiness was transacted.

An informal meeting of stock Brokers was held to-day at 2-30 p.m. After some discussion it requested the directors who had resigned to explain their view of the situation.

It is understood that Mr. Shroff who was called on by the meeting, to explain why the exchange was closed on Monday, said that he knew nothing about it. He said that he was not prepared to say why the board of directors had passed a resolution suspending Mr. Lalchand and contended that the informal meeting should not sit in judgment on the action of the directors and see whether they acted rightly or wrongly. He added that the brokers, had shown their disapproval of the board's action by closing the exchange on Monday and the directors, who took it as amounting to a no confidence motion resigned.

The informal meeting after hearing Mr. Shroff passed a resolution upholding the action of the directors and suggested an extraordinary general meeting to be called on Monday next when a motion of confidence, the directors will be passed and they will be requested to withdraw their resignations.

BROKER EXPLAINS.

It is gathered from a talk a "Chronicle" reporter had with some stock brokers, that the decision of the board of directors to suspend Mr. Lalchand Nemchand was more a sequel to an altercation between the President Mr. Shroff, and Mr Lalchand on March 8 (the day after the Desh Sevikas were arrested) than the result of his action on May 7, when Mr. Lalchand told the president that he was the man responsible for the arrest.

Mr. Lalchand told the "Chronicle" reporter that he had not spoken in a disrespectful way to the president, and hence he refused to tender an apology. He said that the action of the brokers on Monday in closing the exchange showed that he had never meant any disrespect to Mr. Shroff. He said that he was abiding by the order of the board of directors and had not been attending the exchange for a week to come.

PREVIOUS CRISIS.

"This is the second time in the history of the Stock Exchange that an Extraordinary situation like this has been created by the directors resigning in a body," said a prominent share-broker in an interview regarding the resignation of the directors of the Stock Exchange given to a representative of the "Chronicle", this morning before the meeting reported above was held.

"The first was during 1918 when there was a boom and prices of stocks and shares were going up higher and higher. The then Board of Directors passed a resolution preventing brokers from doing forward dealings. The members of the exchange disapproved of the action of the Board and cancelled their resolution at a general Body meeting and the Directors resigned in a body. The resignations were accepted by the the General Body. A provisional board was appointed with the present Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Kikabhai Premchand, as president.

"As regards the resignation of the present Board of Directors there are no political questions involved in it, as suggested in a Bombay paper. It is only on the question of internal management and discipline of the Stock Exchange that the Directors have resigned.

EMERGENCY POWERS.

Till an extraordinary general body meeting is held (and it will take not less than a fortnight) the Stock Exchange will have to carry on without a board of directors unless the present Directors are in the meantime persuaded to withdraw their resignations. According to the rules of the exchange the executive (the president, the vice-president, and the secretary) have got Powers to take action when an emergency arises till a new board is elected.

Under the powers invested in them by the Securities Control Act of 1925, the Bombay Government can interfere when situations like the present arise and appoint a board of directors and see that the business of the Exchange is carried on. Whether the Government of Bombay will as a matter of fact, intervene, is an altogether different matter. Government have been taking keen interest in the operation of the Exchange in recent months, as they have suspected political influence in the working of the bazar, and if they are so advised, they might interfere.

MOST BEAUTIFUL girl in Europe in 1932, Miss Sase Clausen of Denmark (left), riding in the Carnival of Flowers at Nice with the most beautiful girl of France

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A R7139

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS to organise and push sale of our BHITIA TEAS on Rs. 50 to Rs. 300. Only capable men need apply enclosing stamps to THE MANAGER, The B. L. INDUSTRIES LTD., 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—A DECCANI HINDU MATRIC to learn compounding. Good prospects. Apply sharp to Box No. 1515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
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REQUIRED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS, specially conversant with land-scape gardening, Botany, flowers and the laying out of gardens. Salary—between 300/- and 1,000/- according to qualifications. Previous applications received not satisfactory. Apply immediately with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4810.

Agents Wanted

WANTED—Energetic AGENTS of all communities to represent the Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd., of London (Life Branch). Liberal terms to really able men. Special facilities for training and guidance arranged for by the Bombay Office. Please communicate with GILANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO., Hongkong Bank Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A 4858

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C R 7153

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C R7128.

Motors & Accessorics

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JA R 7154

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SCIENTIST engaged in other experiments wants selling new Swadeshi invention for Rs. 3000/- Business purely profitable. Apply Box No. 1510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R7123

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES are invited from gentlemen of influence and co-operative organizations. Even small policies of Rs. 150 are issued. Influential Directorate. Apply CHIEF ORGANIZERS, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Fort, Bombay.
A R 7145

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M WE

CAMBRIDGE EXAM. (December 1932) held in India. Successful candidates admitted to any University in India or abroad. A chance to non-matrics. Oral or postal tuition. Specialised staff of Tutors. Apply CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel.
E R 7148

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS, CO., LTD.,

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 105 in respect of 30 Preference Shares Nos. 11269 to 11298 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mrs. Binodini Welinkar has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
(Sd.) Mrs. BINODINI WELINKAR
Dated 16th April, 1932.
Hyderabad, Deccan.
R7144.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on MONDAY next, the 9th instant at 1 p. m. (S. T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall
Bombay, 3rd May 1932.
N. N. DUBASH,
Secretary.
4865

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1913.
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION passed by the members of the above named Company at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on 30th day of April, 1932, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and that Mr. M. J Divecha has been appointed Liquidator.
Dated this 2nd day of May, 1932
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS
Chairman.
4866

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the AMBAJI TARANGA, LT., RLY. CO., LTD (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of this Company whose claims have been admitted that a third dividend of pie six in the Rupee is hereby declared. The payment of the said dividend will begin on and from TUESDAY, the 17th inst. Such creditors will therefore receive payment on any working day on and from that date in the Registered Office of the Co. between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. except on Saturdays.
For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry Co. Ltd.
in Vol. Liquidation
G. K. DALAL.
Liquidator.
41, Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd May 1932.
4864.

S. S. TOKIWA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 1st instant from Japan via way ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 7. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 728 OF 1929.

Re, KANJI RANCHHODDAS THAKKAR and GOKALDAS RANCHHODDAS THAKKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at 114, Girgaum Back Road, near Cowasji Patel Tank, till lately doing business in partnership as Jaggery Merchants in the name and style of Messrs. Virji Karamsey and Co., at Juma Masjid, Building, Kazi Syed Street, 2 years ago and now unemployed. ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to this Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th July, 1932 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 29th day of April 1932.
M. M. KOTHARI,
For Insolvency Registrar.
4863

AUCTION SALES.

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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

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Only those who can guarantee results and have their remuneration based on actual results need apply. Previous connections, qualifications and age should be given.
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Apply sharp to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Indian Mutual Life Association, Ltd., Triplicane, MADRAS.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
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PHILLIPS HOLMES
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A PARAMOUNT SUPER ATTRACTION
Produced by the Master
JOSEPH von STERNBERG
(Who made "MOROCCO" and "DISHONOURED")

Next Saturday 7th May.
GREATEST & STUPENDOUS STUNT PICTURE OF MEHTA-LUHAR'S
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MOST THRILLING & HAIR-RAISING STUNTS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
with
Miss MIRABAI & NAVINCHANDRA
KRISHNA CINEMA

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MADAN THEATRE'S HILARIOUS COMEDY
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Vithaldas Panchotia, famous Comedian and Miss SHEILA, Reputed Songstress of Bengal.
Charming Dances and Exquisite Songs
Daily 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m. Matinee 3 p.m. on Thursday
WEST-END TALKIES
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DRAWING HUGE CROWDS
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ALIBABA
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with Special Songs by:
MUKHTAR BEGUM
Featuring: KAJJAN and Others.
SHOWS:—5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M
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DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME OF M.-G.-M. MASTERPIECES.
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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with
MARION DAVIES
BUSTER KEATON
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY
IN GAY MADRID
with
RAMON NOVARRO
DOROTHY JORDAN
FRIDAY, 6th MAY
LAST OF MRS. CHANEY

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
My office is the boudoir of an ultra-conservative society woman. I am secretary, dancing partner, nurse and debutantes' confessor. I tell what I see—in
"SECRETS OF A SECRETARY"
with
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
HERBERT MARSHALL
GEORGES METAXA
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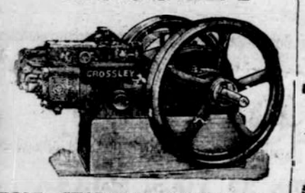

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Stock Exchange Outlook

OPERATORS AWAITING REPARATION CONFERENCE RESULT

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons have issued the following weekly market report, dated April 30th:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The market for securities was rather steady during the week under report though there was some fluctuations owing to bulls unloading at slightly higher levels or bears covering at lower prices. There was little active business, however, in the market. On the whole there was a steady undertone 3½ per cent Paper fluctuated between Rs. 62 and Rs. 62-12. 5 per cent. 1945-55 tax-free was done at Rs. 99.11 but the general level was Rs. 99-8. 4 per cent 1960-70 was in good demand and some amounts changed hands at Rs. 69. 6½ per cent Development Loan was also popular though the price was Rs. 104-6 and a good lot of Bombay Municipal 4 per cent. long term loan was placed at Rs. 64 while Improvement Trust 4 per cent was transacted at Rs. 63-12. The tendency in the market is steady at the present time.

The following are the closing quotations, the figures in brackets being those of April 23:—3½ per cent Paper Rs. 62-4 (62-8); 4 per cent 1960/70 taxable Rs. 69 (68-7); 4½ per cent 1934 Rs. 97-8 (97-8); 4½ per cent 1955/60 Rs. 80 (78-10); 5 per cent 1935 Rs. 97-10 (97-6); 5 per cent 1933 taxfree Rs. 100-2 (100-3); 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 99-7 (99-7); 6 per cent 1932 Rs. 100-8 (100-10).

The following are the sterling quotations, the figures in bracket being those of April 22:—3½ per cent £65-15 (66); 4½ per cent 1958-68 £38-10 (90); 4½ per cent 1950/55 £87-10 (89); 5½ per cent 1936-38 £100-15 (100-10) and 6 per cent 1932-33 £100-10 (100-10).

There was a heavy demand for Treasury Bills during the last week and the Government got about Rs. 652 lakhs of which Rs. 454 lakhs was sold at intermediate rates. The open tender rate was nearly Rs. 5-1-11 and the call money market was rather tight in the earlier part of the week though towards the end it was easier at 3½ per cent. In the circumstances the reduction of the Imperial Bank of India rate on Thursday the 28th from six to five per cent. came as a surprise to many though this had been expected in many quarters for the last two weeks.

The Imperial Bank rate has not been as low as five per cent for nearly two years now as it was in July 1930 that it was at this level. The Bank rate for the last two years is given below as a matter of interest:—3rd April 1930, 6 per cent; 10th July 5 per cent; 20th November 6 per cent; 15th January 1931 7 per cent; 28th May 6 per cent; 6th August 7 per cent; 22nd September 8 per cent; 14th January 1932 7 per cent; 25th February 6 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 22nd April shows that there was an increase in the Bank's holding of securities, no less 138 lakhs having been returned by the Government. There was also a rise in the cash balance by Rs. 104 lakhs which raised the percentage to 13.35 per cent. The Government have been able to reduce their Ways and Means borrowings to Rs. 7 crores.

The London New York cross rate has been moving down during the last week by about ten points to 3.65 and this has raised the price of cotton and gold. It is felt that the uncertainties of the Reparations Conference of June next is the immediate cause of the movement.

The Government have issued a sterling loan repayable at per in 1942-47 at 5 per cent at an issue price of £95 for £10 millions. The Loan was fully subscribed and is already at a premium of 3|4 per cent. The proceeds of the Loan will be used for repaying the £6 millions 1932 Loan maturing in June next and the rest will be used for current purposes.

TEXTILE SHARES.—There was little activity in this market, transactions being mainly confined to some budlees which yielded about 4-1|2 per cent to the investors. Small movements of about two rupees in some of the bigger scrips were all that occurred and the general level of prices remained practically unchanged. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at 637-8; Fazulbhoys at 296-14; Pearls at 168-12; Centuries at 200-10; Kohinoor at 120.

TATA STEELS:—Tata Iron and Steel shares have been dull during the week and there was little change to report Ordinances were quoted at 23-6, First Preferences at 112-8 and Second Preferences at 42-8.

POWER SHARES.—The Power group of shares were somewhat more active during the week and there was good enquiry for Andhra Valleys at 825. Other shares were also enquired after..... The closing rates.—Tata power 501-4; Andhra Valley 822-8; Hydros 16-14; Power Preference 1110; Hydro Prefs. 101-14; Andhra Preference 920 x. d.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Company propose to repay Rs. 6,48,000 of debentures on the 30th June; the particular numbers of the debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing on the 6th May.

BANK SHARES.—Bank shares have been somewhat steady during the week and some rise was recorded. Imperial Bank fully Paids were transacted at 1002-8; Contributories at 241-14; Bank of India at 84. Baroda at 69; and Easterns were in demand at 56. The general feeling in this group was optimistic.

CEMENT SHARES.—Cement srares were fairly steady during the week with Indian Cement at 185; Shahabad at 193-12; Katni Ord. at 148-2; Katni Def. at 545; Bundis at 14-10; United at 61 and Punjab at 7-10.

OTHER UTILITY COMPANIES.—The group was fairly active but there was little movement in prices. Tramways were put through at 108-7 (x.d. Rs. 4-8) Telephones at 50. Other quotations were Poona Electric 145; Surat Electric 107-8; Ahmedabad Electric 112-8; and Karachi Electric 145.

CASH TRANSACTIONS.—Textiles—Nagpur Medel 71-4, Kasturchand 6-12, Morarjee 417-8. E. D. Sassoon United 0-3-6. Railways-Tapti Valley 577-8 and 578-12, Sialkot 72-8. Electrics - Hydro Prefs. 101-14, Power Prefs. from 1107-8 to 1110. Tel. Ord. 50. Hydro Deb. 105-6, Insurance—New India from 17-10 to 17-4, Vulcan 5-4 Jupiter 6-10, Cement—Katni Defs. 555 and 545, Punjab 7-12, Shahabad 193-12. Other Transactions Scindia 7-12 Belapur 88, New Burma 105-10, Bombay Steam Prefs. 198-2, Tata Construction 39-4, Tata Oil from 17-8 to 18-14, B. B. Petrol 2-11, Mackenzie 67-8, Volkart Press 401-4.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1931.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SEC. LIFE ASS. CO., LD:—shows a net premium income of Rs. 1,86 76,632 and interest and house rent income of Rs. 55.60,867 as against Rs. 1,78,95,953 and Rs. 51,94,681 in the preceding year respectively Securities held, stand at the values at which they were taken at 31st December 7930. Investments made since that date stand at cost price. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 is paid on fully paid share as compared with Rs. 50 on a share of Rs. 150 in the preceding year.

	Lacs.
Capital	6.00
Funds	11,25.60
Unclaim Dividends and Bonus	.17
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid	28.97
Other Liabilities	13.73
	11,74.62
	Lacs.
Investments	9,45.30
House Property and Furniture, etc.	45.08
Loans on Co.'s Policies	1,31.33
Outstandings	41.54
	11,74.62
Cash and other balances	11.37

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPG. AND WEG. Co.,:—Showed a loss of Rs. 1,28,018 as against Rs. 2,11,423 in the previous year. The Directors propose to wipe off the loss by transferring a similar amount from the Reserve Fund. No Depreciation written of since 1928.

	Lacs.
Capital	23.00
Funds	9.20
Loans Secured	6.67
Loans Unsecured	6.67
Other Liabilities	6.06
	47.87
Block a/c	1,45
(Rs. 31,56,438 written of)	
Stores & Spares	1.43
Stock-in-Trade	8.85
Outstandings	1.43
Investments	3.76
Cash & Other Balances	.03
Profit & Loss a/c	1.28
	47.73

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ltd:—Showed a loss of Rs. 1,64,097 as against Rs. 1,89,531 in the preceding year. The Directors propose to wipe this amount from the Reserve Fund. The actual loss on the working of the mills was Rs. 2,80,536 this year as compared, with Rs. 3,52,547 last year. During the last two years, the Reserve Fund has decreased from Rs. 17,31,796 to Rs. 13,82,258.

COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD.

	Lacs.
Capital	28.00
Funds	17.17
Loans Secured	6.90
Loans Unsecured	16.39
Unclaimed Dividends	.09
Other Liabilities ...K...	1.86
	70.41
Block a/c	56.74
(Rs. 28,12,840 written off)	
Stores & Spares	.92
Stock-in-Trade	9.18
Outstandings	1.92
Investment	24
Cash	.11
Profit & Loss a/c	7.54
	70.41

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29TH FEB. 1932.

THE EMPIRE INDIA LIFE ASS. Co., Ltd:—Shows a net premium income of Rs. 48,82,560 and interest income of Rs. 16,67,273 as against Rs. 48,45,163 and 15,60,369 in the preceding year respectively. 20 per cent. of the Stock Exchange Securities are in Terminable Loans repayable at par at fixed dates. A dividend at Rs. 10 and bonus of Rs. 52 per share is paid, the same as last year.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASS: CO., LD.

	Lacs.
Capital paid up	1.23
Funds	3,95.53
Other Liabilities	.62
	3.97.43
	3.97.43
Investments	3,76.12
House Property and Furniture, etc.	9.51
Outstandings	10.01
Cash & Other balances	1.84
	Lacs.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

A Widening Gulf

The following letter has been published in "Manchester Guardian" in mail week over the signatures of Joan Fry, G.P.Gooch Carl Heath, J. A. Hobson, A. D. Lindsay, William Paton, Hy. S. L. Polak and Maude Royden:

Sir,—We are concerned to learn from competent sources that, contrary to official assurances, the situation in India, so far from improving, appears to have seriously deteriorated, until the relations between the Government and the people are strained as they have perhaps never been before in our generation.

Thus the debate in the Indian Legislative Assembly on February 1, upon the vote of censure on the Government of India, moved by Sir Hari Singh Gour, supported by many other distinguished members; and only defeated by the use of the official bloc, is significant.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, formerly Advocate General in Madras and later a nominated member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and ex-President of the All-India Liberal Federation, writes:—

The severity of the repressive measures and the method of their enforcement could only have one effect. Instead of winning popular support to the cause of law and order, they are alienating the goodwill of the people and promoting feelings of sullen discontent, especially at a time of terrible economic depression, when people are disposed to throw the blame on the Government for all the ills they suffer from.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the well-known member of the Round Table Conferences and now a member of the Consultative Committee sitting at New Delhi, says:

The bitterness has increased tenfold, and suspicion and distrust of Government is not peculiar to Congressmen, but shared by non-Congressmen.

Nor does the above evidence of serious and harmful results attending the enforcement of special legislation stand alone. The Rev. L.F.Edwards, Principal of the United Theological College of Western India and Editor of a paper representing six missionary bodies, states in it that never in his opinion was the alienation between Government and educated people in India so near complete as it is at the present moment. In "The Guardian," another Christian paper published in Calcutta, Professor John Kellas writes:—

My opinion is quite definite, that the limited success which the Ordinances have had in intimidating terrorists and in restoring law and order in disturbed areas is altogether outweighed in importance for the public good by the wide and deep resentment which the execution of them has caused.

When the Round Table Conference closed, and Parliament accepted the White Paper of December, 1931, it was commonly thoght in this country that anew era of friendship and understanding had opened between India and Great Bditain. Now, instead of this friendship and understanding there is the growing alienation. Whatever may be said of the special conditions in certain provinces, to meet which the Govednment deemed it necessary to take extraordinary action, the actual fact is that there is now a widening gulf between the Government and thoughtful Indian opinion which it may prove impossible to bridge. Ought not steps to be taken without delay to prevent such a disaster to restore mutual confidence, and to secure conditions in which the onferene method can be restored?

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ANNOUNCEMENT
JAMMI VYASA ROW of Vidianagram, who was till recently practising as a LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST in his individual capacity under the title of Jammi Vyasa Rao, Liver & Spleen Specialist & Medalist, Vyasa Kuteeram, Vizianagram City, does hereby cease to practise is his individual capacity on and from 15-4-1932, and hereby proposes from that date to work and practise under his Brother Jammi Venkata Ramanayya, Liver & Spleen Specialist, No. 8, Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras, and the Branch in which the said Vyasa Rao proposes to practise at Vizianagram will be under the name and title of Jammi Venkata Ramanayya; the branch at Vizianagram shall work subordinate to the Mylapore Head Office.
Correspondence to Vizianagram, should hereafter be addressed to:—
JAMMI VENKATA RAMANAYYA
LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST,
Vyasa Kuteeram, Vizianagram Branch, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

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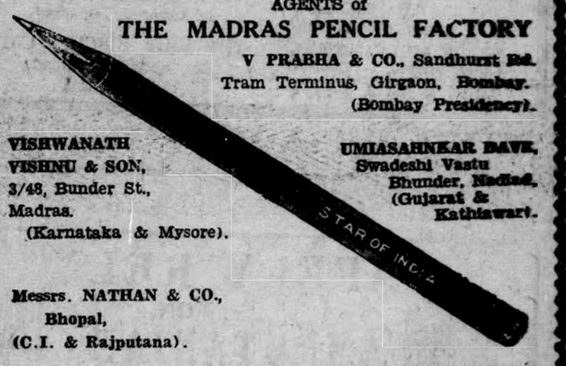

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GREEN LIGHT STORES, Sankli Street, BYCULLA.
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WAY TO WORLD RECOVERY

Competitive Panic Is Not The Mood

SIR ARTHUR SALTER'S SUGGESTIONS

Sir Arthur Salted, K.C.B., who was the first General Secretary of the Reparation Commission, took part in the principal tariff negotiations at Geneva, worked with the Gold Delegation of the League, and helped in the financial reconstruction schemes of Central Europe, writes in "The Sunday Chronicle:"

Will this year see World Recovery? And what can be done to help it to come?

He would be a rash man who would either prophesy or prescribe with confidence. But I would like to suggest a few reasons for hope and a few ways in which wise action could bring recovery more quickly.

The impoverishment from which we are now suffering obviously does not come from scarcity. It comes in the midst of plenty. Now this kind of impoverishment is in its nature capable of human remedy.

If Nature's resources were failing us, if man's skill or industry were insufficient to give us what we need for a higher standard of living, we should have no alternative but to economise and to endure. But Nature was never so prodigal with her gifts. Man was never so well equipped to exploit and utilise them.

TO CURE DEPRESSION.

Productive capacity is ample; human demand is almost illimitable, only all of us are too poor to buy what others make because they are too poor to buy what we make. Productive capacity is failing to convert itself (as it ought to into purchasing capacity. This is a defect of "human" organisation; and what man has made, man can reform.

Yes! But not the men of one particular country. No single country caused, no single country can cure this depression. Telegrams, telephones, and wireless, and the system of finance and of trade built on them, have had this result.

What happens anywhere has effects everywhere. A shortage or misuse of gold, reckless lending, or sudden panic in one country will affect the fortunes of the remotest factory and farm. To cure a world depression it is not enough to think and act nationally, or even imperially: we must think and act internationally.

Tis depression is proving another thing: that the common interests of mankind are immensely greater than their divergent competitive interests. Good news and bad news anywhere are now good news and bad news everywhere.

America and Germany are the chief competitors of Great Britain. But when an Englishman reads in his paper of any signs of improvement in either America or Germany he will, if he is intelligent, rejoice not only as a friend of these countries but as an Englishman, and for the effect on England.

It is well to keep all this in mind, for if there is light ahead, we are still in gloom. And though it is true that our common interests are greater than our divergent interests, we are, nevertheless, all of us, in every country, engaged in a kind of commercial blockade of each other's goods.

ALL WRONG WITH THE WORLD.

The cure for this depression cannot be simple, because the causes of it are many. The "gold standard" has gone wrong; there has been reckless borrowing and lending; tariffs have been too high and too frequently changed; reparations and war debts have weighed on the world; and political fears—rumours of new wars or revolutions—have been just as important.

And it is not enough to study these different questions separately; they must be looked at "as a whole." Reparations and war debts, for example, could have been paid on a substantial scale if the countries receiving them had been willing to take increased imports, so as to enable the debtors to pay. But they put up high tariffs which prevented this. Consequently Germany and other countries owing the money borrowed heavily and paid out of the proceeds. But this was, of course, piling up trouble for the future.

In time the lenders in America and in France wondered (reasonably) whether it was safe to go on lending any more. And then, early in 1931, there was serious political friction between France and Germany over the proposed Customs Union, and the investor became so scared he driven down further. Moreover, gold stocks in Europe began to run out and countries to be forced off the gold standard.

This is an example of how the gold standard, the credit system, reparations and war debts, high tariffs and political trouble, all react on each other. They cannot be isolated. We need a bird's eye view of them all together.

And we need also to consider not only problems and politics, but also personalities; we cannot understand the history of reparation, for example, unless we see the two rival policies embodied in these two bitter antagonists, Mr. Lloyd George and Monsieur Poincare. The one magnetic, impressionable, farsighted and adaptable to changing conditions, struggling with the impossible task (which he had himself partly made impossible in his less wise moments) of lightening the load on Germany and converting a foe into a friend. The other, a dry, formal, untiring, human machine; a meticulous lawyer determined not to revise but to execute the Treaty; persistent and implacable.

So, too, the attempts to establish a solid foundation for the peace of the world turn largely on the personalities of such men as Woodrow Wilson, Briand, Stresemann, and Chamberlain.

TARIFFS.)

I have tried in my book to give a plain account for the general readed of all of these dierent problems and personalities—and at the same time to suggest the way to recovery we shall now take. What, then, should be done?

We must try again to get world tariffs down. In England, while a Free Trade country, we tried to 'lead' the world to this policy. Now we have tariffs, we must try also to "bargain" tariffs down.

Only, if we mean to do this, we must remember that to bargain other people's tariffs down we must be as ready and as free to take our own tariffs off as to put them on.

And there are other ways. The Danubian Conference idea was one attempt—and an opportuity for us to give a lead. The utmost should have been made of it to restrict the range of trade,,, not to narrow it.

nd then reparation! The turn of this will come in June at Lausanne. It is clear that Germany can pay nothing now or for long to come, and that she can never pay more than a fraction of what she is bound to under the Young Plan. The less the better in an agreed plan. But better, in my view, modest payments after a moratorium than a complete repudiation.

And after reparation, war debts. It is idle for Congress to pretend that there is no relation between the two and to insist that whatever happens to reparation, war debt payments must remain intact.

And then, money! The best thing that could happen would be that gold prices (not pound) sterling prices, now that the pound is off gold) should rise towards the level of 1929. America and France could do much to help this. We cannot. For if sterling prices go up while gold prices are low, we merely lose more trade. But once a rasonable level has been reached, what we next need is that Governments and Central Banks should try to keep the general level of world prices reasonably stable.

ENCOURAGE INVESTOR.

Then foreign lending must be restarted—but this time on a more prudent basis. The investor must be encouraged by new safeguards—and, above all, by a greater assurance that peace in the world will be maintained.

Well, that is a mere recital of the principal problems and the possible policies. But if the world, now apprehensive and defensive, is to face a task so vast with success, it must regain the great qualities it has for the moment abandoned.

Competitive panic is not the mood, competitive blockade is not the method, by which we shall enable the world to profit by the boundless resources of nature and the unprecedented industrial skill of man.

Courage and magnanimity are the qualities we now require.

£5,000 A WEEK HOTEL

Two Servants To Every Guest

FRESH AIR COSTS £25

London's luxury hotels are filling up. Next month they will be crowded, and not a room will be empty all through "The Season."

It costs £5000 a week, including food bills, to run a luxury hotel.

An average guest spends from £25 to £50 a week, which is not more than his usual rate of living—and he believes he has his money's worth.

Rooms are from 26s. a day, suites from six guineas. Lunch is 8s. 6d. without wine, and tea half a crown.

The footman who stands in the lounge hall in his beautiful plush breeches has cost £20 for uniform. His silk stockings wear out quickly and are an expensive item.

Beer, which is served in cut-glass champagne glasses that cost 1s. 3d. wholesale, is called malted liquor in the bill.

The glass bill is fabulous.

Not the smallest chip is tolerated, and breakages are from £1,000 to £2,000 a year.

At one hotel nothing but Royal Worcester china is used throughout. Crockery breakages at some hotels average £30 to £50 a week.

Tens of thousands of pieces of crockery are kept, and it costs £50 a week to wash them on the £3,000 washing machines.

The air costs £25 a week to wash and warm. By a wonderful system an engineer in the basement can turn a knob over a half-circle of contact studs and read on one dial the temperature of the street and of any room.

TELL-TALE CHARTS.

Charts are kept, and if a guest complains that the dining room is cold, the managers can refer to the chart.

The cocktail bar serves 6,000 cocktails a week. To create the thirst by which it benefits the hotel spends £12 a week in thirst-creators, such as salted almonds. This £12 includes the expenditure on "husbands' alibis," dainties which remove traces of drink.

In a luxury hotel there are two servants to every guest. The salaries are curious.

The man who opens the door as you go in is paid 15s. a week, but he usually owns streets of houses. In good times he earned £40-£50 a week in tips, although now he is content with £10.

Pages are the luckiest boys in the kingdom with 5s. salary and £5 tips. Reception clerks earn £2-£4 a week, and some of them have been to public schools. Liftmen receive few tips.

MANAGER'S SALARY.

The manager earns from £2,000 to £3,000 and the chef not quite so much.

The laundry bill is worth £10,000 a year. An hotel will easily possess 3,000 table cloths, six times as many as are ever in use at one time. Spread out they would cover more than an acre.

Towels and napkins disappear at an alarming rate, at least 1,000 a year. The management believe they are packed by mistake.

People in hotels correspond at an enormous rate. Stationery costs £2,000 a year, and 300,000 sheets of notepaper are used.

One West-end hotel manager revealed to the "Sunday Erpress" that he spent £2,500 a week on food. His cellar was worth £10,000, and guests would often drink 500 bottles of wine a day.

£400 FOR POULTRY.

The largest food item is not meat, but poultry, which costs £400 a week.

Cooking wine costs £50 a week, and butter (nothing else is used) £100.

Telephone bills average £5,000 to £6,000 a year. The band figures are incredible. They vary, but for one hotel £20,000 a year is mentioned.

Among the luxury hotels are a handful which are even more exclusive than the rest.

A film actress secured accommodation in one by telegraphing from the Riviera in the name of her titled husband. A reservation was made by a clerk, but when the manager noticed who the countess was he telegraphed that no accommodation was available.

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PHOTO OF NERVE-CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

Better Health—More Energy

Full of vitality and energy—untiring and happy—all day long.

That is HEALTH. That is the kind of health and nerve-strength Sanatogen will give you. A well-known physician explains the action of Sanatogen in these words:

"Sanatogen is a steadily acting tonic-food, and it acts in a natural and physiological manner—recreating cells which have been broken down or devitalized by illness or overwork and building up new cells where these are needed. There is no jerry-building about Sanatogen: what it does is to go straight to the core of well-being—the cells—and to build these up one by one into a permanent and solid fabric of Health."

It is because of these cell-building properties that Sanatogen makes people *thoroughly* healthy.

Start a course of Sanatogen to-day, and in a few weeks you will notice its wonderful influence on your own health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Regain new strength after Malaria with SANATOGEN.

MERCKOZONE

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 12 VOLS. MERCK.

THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH, STABILITY AND PURITY.

Hydrogen Peroxide is one of the most useful products known to modern science. In the treatment of wounds, sores etc. Its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties render it invaluable. As a mouth-wash, it prevents throat and lung diseases. It keeps the teeth white and clean. A soaked compress will assist in removing black-heads and pimples, in manicure it whitens the nails, removes stains and brightens dull parts. It has a hundred other uses in the home, but it is worse than useless unless pure, of full strength and stable.

Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and realiability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 oz.10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES

STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 36% OVER 1930.

Increasing Popularity of the Company
Evidence of Public Confidence.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.

It will pay you to become an Agent of this Progressive Life Office.

For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1913)

Head Office: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu.—Chaitra Vad 14 1988.
Parsi.—Avan 30 1301.
Muslim.—Zilnaj 27 1350.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.
Sunset: 7th 2m.
Hightide.—11-39, 23-16.
Lowtide.—4-58, 17-20.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon 5th May 11h. 41m. p.m. First Quarter 13th May 7h. 10m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's entertainment at "Gooishan," Pedder Road 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Parsi Swadeshi Bazar opens at Opera House, 6 p.m. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding

SATURDAY, May 7.

S. S. "Rawalpindi" with home-ward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Results of B.Sc. Examination, University Hall 2 p.m.

SWADESHI MART.—With a view to give impetus to the sale of indigenous articles made in Mysore and other places, the Swadeshi Mart was opened on Sunday last at 335, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, by three Mysore Young men.

HINDI VIDYALAYA MATUNGA.—The first anniversary of the above Vidyalaya will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Napoo Hall, Matunga, when Mr. K. C. Srinivacan, will preside.

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.—In the above free dispensary, the total number of patients treated in the month of April 1932 was 1445 of which 799 were males, 239 females, and 407 children. The dispensary is open to all communities every day between 9 to 10 a.m. only.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday 5th inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States America per S. S. "President Hayes" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

VACATION COURSE FOR S. T. C.—Vacation Course for S.T.C. teachers began on Sunday 1st May in the Maratha High School near the Portuguese Church, Girgaon, with an opening address by Principal V. H. Deshpande, Prof. S. V. Phadnis, the Conductor of the Course, welcomed men and women secondary teachers especially those who had come from distant places like Khandesh, Surat, Chiplun and other places in the Konkan to avail of the course, which is to last till 1st June.

CINEMA TRUCK DEMONSTRATION.—An Alphatone Cinema Truck demonstration and Publicity Motion Picture with other items for Firms and Merchants connected with Indian Industry will be exhibited under the auspices of The Swadeshi Market Committee by the Alpha Film Publicity Co. to-day (Wednesday) at Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay at 9 p.m. Those invited are requested to present cards at the gate.

Y. M. P. A. HOSTEL.—Applications are invited from Parsi students desirous of securing accommodations in the above Hostel from June 1932. Monthly charges are Rs. 12/ per head. Other homely facilities and extra necessary arrangements will be available. For further particular apply "Hostel Superintendent, Bisni House, 2nd Floor, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay, 7.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Dollar Steamship Lines the s. s. "President Hayes" will arrive on 5th May at 2 p. m. and will land passengers at No. 2 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday noon, May 6, with passengers for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL.—Greta Garbo, Lewis Stone, Jean Hersholt and John Miljan in "Susan Lenox" M-G-M super drama 8 reels, also a two part Laurel-Hardy Comedy "Our Wife" and the Latest News of the World. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO.—"Love in the Rough," drama in 10 parts, with a two-part comedy. Daily at 6-30 and 10 a.m.

PATHE CINEMA—"The Devil to Pay." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON.—"The Spider" featuring Edmund Lowe. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—An American Tragedy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Secrets of a Secretary featuring Claudette Colbert. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS.—"Hollywood Review" daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE.—"Alibaba & 40 Robbers." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST END.—"Mufli's Ashak." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

Y. M. P. A. Scholarship Fund

Poor Parsi students Studying in Schools or College who are not able to continue their studies further on account of monotary difficulties and are desirous of obtaining assistance from the above association are requested to apply to Mr. J. E. Engineer, C/o Zoroastrian Association, 241 Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, for printed application forms and to return same duly filled in at the earliest but not later than 15th June 1932.

Students who have failed in their examinations will not be given preference.

FATAL JUMP FROM RUNNING TRAIN

10-Year-old Boy's Attempt To Evade Ticket Collector

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Travelling without a ticket, a ten-year-old Muslim boy jumped out of a running train near Matunga (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) on May 1, evidently to evade detection. About 7 p.m. he was seen lying on the track at the north-side gate. As he was seriously injured on the head, he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries about 2 a.m. on the following day.

At the inquest to-day, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death caused by the fracture of the base of the skull, due to his having jumped out of a running train evidently to evade detection, as he was travelling without a ticket.

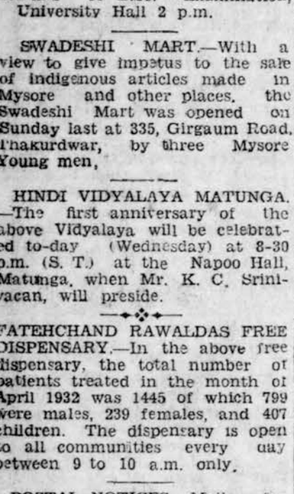
Thrift, Best Means of Social Service

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute and its Suburban District Committee, Mr. P. R. Mulay, Propaganda Officer of the Institute delivered a magic lantern lecture on Sunday last at the Office of the Notified Area Committee, Santa-Cruz, when Rao Bahadur Pradhan, the President of the Notified Area Committee presided.

The lecturer Mr. Mulay laid stress on the causes of the growing indebtedness of the masses and said that it was due to bad habits, extravagance, imprudence and want of education, and suggested that the people should first of all try to remove vices and bad habits, try to be educated and practise thrift.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.



SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents Ronald Colman IN "THE DEVIL TO PAY." LORETTA YOUNG

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

The ultra-smart romance of a vagabond aristocrat!

He never took things seriously; spent money like a Croesus on holiday, took his loves lightly till he lost his heart to the one girl he determined he'd never marry.

More unusual than a trip to Mars; more intriguing than a continental flirtation; more audacious than a coquette's smile. Here is high comedy told in the grand manner.

BOOKING AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE—PHONE 41561.

"RELIGIOUS" PICKETER CONVICTED

SITTING AMOUNTS TO PICKETING UNDER AMENDED SECTION OF ORDINANCE, SAYS MAGISTRATE

"Motive Of Picket Makes No Difference"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Judgment was delivereded to-day by Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazgaon, in the case in which Jumma Abdul Kadar was charged under Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance.

The accused was arrested by the Agripada police on April 28 at 7-30 p.m. at 1st Sankli Street, for picketing a liquor ship.

The case for the defence was that the accused picketed the liquor shop on religious grounds and that he was sitting on a chair and not loitering about, as the prosecution had alleged.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25. The fine was paid.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, said that the issue before him was whether the accused was justified in picketing the liquor shop or not.

Counsel for the defence had urged that the motive, which prompted the accused was not the intention of assisting the propaganda of the Congress, but solely to protest on the ground that the feelings of the inhabitants of the locality were offended. That argument would have had force had the accused been charged under section 17 clauses 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with assisting Congress activities. But that was not the case.

MOTIVE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.

After referring to the judgment of Mr. Justice Madgaokar in the case of Emperor vs. Sakinabai the Magistrate observed that having failed in the efforts to persuade the Government, the persons in the locality thought of direct action and the accused was made the instrument in that action. In his opinion it made no difference if motive of interference was one of religious scruples. The fact remained that the accused intended to interfere with the exercise of such legal right by the shop-keeper.

Continuing the Magistrate declared that the words of the last clause in the amended section "or does any other act at or near such place which may have a like effect" were sufficiently wide to include sitting at the shop.

MAGISTRATE'S TRIBUTE TO DEFENCE COUNSEL.

After a careful review of all the facts and circumstances, the Magistrate held the charge proved against the accused.

The Magistrate paid a tribute to Defence Counsel for his great ability in arguing the case, which had lightened his labour.

WHO ARE THE DISTURBERS OF UNITY?

Office Bearer's' Rejoinder To Dissentients

Rao Bahadur S. R. Asavale, Vice-President, and Mr. Syed Munawar, General Secretary and Treasurer, National Seamen's Union of India write:—

"With reference to the statement published in your Monday's issue under the caption "Organize on Proper Trade Union lines—Appeal to avoid Split—Differences revealed at meeting of the National Seamen's Union," allow us to correct the numerous inaccurate statements.

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay was convened on the 30th April 1932 as advised by the President of the Union Mr. N. M. Joshi M. L. A., and after due notice to the members of the Union by means of handbills published in four languages.

The meeting was held in the Union's Hall, Harver Building, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, at 9-0 a.m., the notified time. Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, a Vice-President of the Union presiding. About a thousand members were present.

"DISGRUNTLED" MEMBERS

Mr. L. G. Pradhan, was present at this extraordinary general meeting with some disgruntled members of the Engine Department. There were about 50 outsiders having no connection with the Union. Simultaneously Mr. A. P. D'Sa with a dozen of his own associates attended the meeting. Some persons were creating a row and instigating orderly members to break up the meeting. But the good sense of the members combined with the tact and courage displayed by the Chairman stemmed the tide of these disturbances and prevented the possibility of any untoward incidents. The meeting by an overwhelming majority passed the resolutions as per agenda.

The dissentients therefore retired from the meeting with an utter feeling of disappointment. Messrs. Pradhan and D'Sa have chosen to publish their own version of what took place at the meeting. Now a word as regards the protest meeting of dissentients that is stated to have been held outside the Union premises under Mr. Jiva Ali Serang's presidentship. The confidence that the organized seamen had once reposed in Messrs. Pradhan, D'Sa and others having been totally lost can never be regained by them by holding such stray meetings.

THEIR DUTY

From the statement under reference it cannot be gleaned as to why a small section of seamen have no confidece in Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Serang and the present General Secretary Treasurer. If General Secretary and Treasurer. If they have any reasonable cause of complaint against any member of the Union it is their duty to come to the Union and place their grievances before the administration. No useful purpose will be serevd by their holding a meeting at Dongri, another at Esplanade and a third at a Goan Club.

In conclusion I fervently appeal to those who pose as champions of seamen not to use their destructive tactics as against the Union but to promote solidarity amongst seamen by helping to advance the interests of the Union and to further the good cause it stands for.

FIRE IN SANTA CRUZ MATCH WORKS.

Damage Estimated at Rs. 15,000

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sequel to the breaking out of a serious fire in the Santa Cruz Match Works in the early hours of the morning, a large part of the factory was destroyed. The damages which is covered by insurance, is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

On receiving message at 2.15 a.m., the fire brigades of Bandra and Byculla rushed to the spot at Ghod Bunder Road, and though the blaze had spread with amazing rapidity due to combustible substances like sulphur and wood, they brought the flames under control within one hour. The machine and boiler rooms were however, completely gutted

Swadeshi Bazaar At Opera House

The Secretary, Parsi Swadeshi Bazaar Committee, writes:—

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate will open the Parsi Swadeshi Bazaar to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The bazaar will continue till the 15th instant. Admission is free.

All are welcome.

Treasury Bills Sales 3rd May 1932

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 3rd May 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,85,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-13-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 12,50,000 and the average rate Rs. 4-10-0 per annum.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 4th May to Monday, the 9th May 1932 at Rs. 98-15-0 per cent. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 27th April to the 2nd May 1932 amounted to Rs. 5,80,75,000/-.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 10th May 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 13th May 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

Remittances To "Home" Treasury

(In pounds sterling).

	During the week ending 30 Apr. 1932	From 1st April 1932 to 30 Apr. 1932.
1. Sterling purchased in India	Nil	223,000
2. Sterling taken over in London	Nil	715,000
3. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil	Nil
4. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England, against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve.	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	938,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Jute shares opened steady but as the day progressed prices fell away to close at the lowest of the day. In coals a limited turnover changed hands at current quotations. Teas were dull and uninteresting. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were a turn easier while others showed no change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent. paper 53-1, 3-1/2 per cent. paper 62-2, 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 69-3.

Banks:—Imperial Bank contributory 240.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 77, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 61.

Coals:—Bansdeopore 5-12, Bokarrow and Rampur 6, Burrakur 9-6, Equitable 12-8, New Kendah 3.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy. 248-8, Barnagore 97, Belvedere 974, Budge Budge 236, Cheviot 151, Clive 19-12, Dalhousie 271, Delta ordy. 260, Fort Gloster 352, Gourepore 215-8, Howrah 30-8, Kamarhatty 290, Kankanarrah 280, National 16-12, Orient 145.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Galvanising 7-6, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-15-0, Madan Theatres 1-5, Bengal Paper ordy. 48.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 31-14, Champaran 26, New Savan 16-10, Purtabpore 13-8, Ryam 48, Samastipore 17-12.—A.P.

Government House News

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes left for a short visit to Mahableshwar on Sunday, the 1st May returning to Bombay on Monday.

HINDU BOY'S DEATH MYSTERY

Police Intervene When Body Was About To Be Disposed off

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The dead body of a Hindu boy, which was removed to the cemetery on Tuesday evening and was about to be disposed off, was taken in charge by the police and sent to the morgue.

Arjun Sonu Tambe, a Hindu boy of 14, who was living with his parents at Cadell Road, Mahim, died on Tuesday evening. The Mahim police received information at about 6 p.m. that the death took place under suspicious circumstances.

Immediately on getting the news Sub-Inspector Gawde attached to Mahim Police Station, proceeded to the spot, and found that the body was about to be disposed off. He stopped the ceremony and the body was examined in the presence of Punchas.

It was found that there was an injury on the left foot of the deceased, which was covered with a plaster. Further inquiries by the police revealed the fact that the deceased had his left foot entangled in the spoke of the rear wheel of a cycle while he was sitting on the carrier of the cycle.

The cycle was ridden by an Irani, and it appears that although the cyclist had warned the boy not to sit on the carrier the latter being very fond of a free ride persisted in occupying that seat, and consequently, got his foot entangled in the spokes of the rear wheel.

The police took charge of the body as the death had occurred under suspicious circumstances sent it to the morgue for investigation.

The City Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow (Wednesday).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per s.s. "Hiyeizan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), instead of 3rd as previously notified.

Super Drama of a Life Lived to the Utmost

YOU MUST SEE IT!

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

Also LAUREL AND HARDY In Two Reel Comedy "OUR WIFE"

PLANS OPEN To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m. BOOK NOW

Bombay's Leading Talkie House THE CAPITOL Free List Suspended

BACK-SLIDING FROM PROHIBITION POLICY?

CHIEF OFFICER'S ESTIMATE OF LOSSES INVOLVED BY EJECTION OF LIQUOR SHOP-KEEPERS FROM I. TRUST PREMISES

REPORT REFERRED TO LAND COMMITTEE

The question of allowing toddy and liquor shops on Improvement Trust plots was again reopened on Tuesday in the meeting of the Improvements Committee, when the report of the Chief Officer on the subject was considered.

At the last meeting of the Improvements Committee it was resolved: (a) That the Chief Officer be requested to report the number of liquor (country and foreign) and toddy shops on our acquired properties as monthly tenants. (b) What is the monthly income from these shops?

LOSS BY EJECTION.

"With reference to the Resolution of the Board No. 53 dated 3rd December 1931 for ejecting the liquor and toddy traders from our premises, the Committee resolves to stop any further action pending the report of the Chief Officer."

The Chief Officer in his report stated:—

I give below a statement of liquor and toddy shops on Trust acquired properties arranged under three classes, A, B, & C as on 19th November 1931 the date of the Board's meeting.

The total monthly rent received from these shops comes to Rs. 1,340-2-0 or Rs. 16,081-8-0 per year.

The Estate Agent estimates that if all the toddy and liquor shops are removed we will not be able to realise more than Rs. 696-14-0 per month or Rs. 3,362-3-0 per year.

The total annual loss anticipated therefore comes to Rs. 7,719. Further the premises may remain vacant for some time and there may be some loss due to vacancies.

After the passing of the Board's Resolution notices were served on all the Board's tenants except one who had a 20 years' lease. In the case of No. A3 the Board had agreed not to make him vacate until the premises were required by the Board and in view of this the party had not claimed any compensation for loss of business due to acquisition of his property.

Out of the remaining 20 cases 3 have vacated.

We are therefore losing the gross amount of Rs. 145 per month in respect of the above three cases."

Sir Vasantrao moved to refer the report to the Land Committee.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment to record the report. The peoposition of Sir Vasantrao was agreed to.

THE RIALTO

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AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

6 SONG HITS

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LOVE IN THE ROUGH

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

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BENNY RUBIN

WHAT PRICE LUXURY?

Wealthy Husbands Caught in the Stock Market Crash. Butterfly wives living for Good Times, Jewels, Fine Clothes. Art Society's Darlings Loyal in Times of Trouble? See this Amazing Drama of

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PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

Book your seats in advance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1932.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SCHEME

The dangers of a loosely knitted federal structure are evident from the wrangle which has been going on in Australia, between the New South Wales and Commonwealth governments. The latest news states that Premier Lang has been defeated in his fight with the central government and that he has surrendered the income-tax offices to them. This quarrel is of far-reaching importance in the constitutional evolution of that country. A few months ago the Commonwealth Premier told an interviewer that he was thinking of taking more powers for the federal authorities from the federating units. We need not go into the details of this lengthy quarrel between the centre and the provinces, but it is apparent that when the provinces are autonomous and the centre is comparatively weak, a clash between the two is bound to occur. In this particular case the Federal Government of Australia had directed that individual income-tax returns should be paid into the Commonwealth Bank to meet the liabilities of the New South Wales Government. Premier Lang resisted this for a long time, but wiser counsels pevailed in the end and he has now handed over the offices to the federal authorities Mr. Lang was fighting a losing battle, and in the end he succumbed to tradition and authority.

LESSON FOR INDIA.

Now that the governments in England and India are busy building up a new constitution the lesson of the Australian struggle must not be forgotten In India the position is worse even than in Australia for it is proposed to bind together in a federal constitution not only autonomous povinces, but autocratic Indian States which are two or three hundred years behind even British India in their methods of rule. The main question in India, as in Australia, is whether the rights and privileges of the federating states should predominate over the central government, or 'vice versa'. In India it has been proposed that the residuary powers should be vested in the provinces, as in Australia. But the Australian constitution is not only far from perfect. It constantly brings to the surface many differences of opinion between the two. In America the residuary powers were once vested in the federating units, but they have been gradually taken over by the federal government, for unless there is a strong central government, it is almost impossible for a country to meet enemies whether internal or external.

A SENSIBLE DECISION.

The federal scheme in this country is the outcome of Anglo Indian ingenuity, for the foreign merchants know too well that it is humanly impossible to get so many warring interests to work together smoothly for the common object of raising the status of the country. The tendency all over the world is to have a strong central government responsible to the people, the federating units being subordinate to it in all important matters. The report of the Royal Commission in Australia on his question is not unanimous, though the majority is of opinion that the power should be centralised in the Commonwealth government and not in the federating states. The Commission s of the opinion that the main question should be left to the decision of the central government, while only the problems of ocal importance should be left o the federating units. None need quarrel with such a decision. Its recommendation is that the full powers of the British Parliament should be vested n the Commonwealth Parliament or the purpose of strengthening he central government and achieving national unity, which is he ultimate end in view of the authorities. That generally is also the view of most modern constitutionalists and all those who are concerned to avoid political chaos in a country.

AN INCONGRUOUS MIXTURE.

In India the situation is worse han anywhere else, and yet it is ntended to bring together both utonomous and autocratic units or the purposes of a federation. he question is whether any constitution based on these incongruous foundations can last, for ve shall have a state of things nuch worse than diarchy. It is vidently the intention of these Anglo-Indian constitution-makers to allow the Indian princes he privilege of interfering with he administration in British India, while the same liberty is to e denied to British India. What s more the States peoples have o place in the constitution, and heir condition apparently is to emain what it is to-day, politically mere helots.

WILL NOT DO FOR INDIA.

We ask in all seriousness whether such an ill-conceived, ill-egotten constitution could last or long in practice, when the lifferences between the Centre and the Provinces are likely to row in their day-to-day intercourse with each other. The only bject appears to be to keep the ndian princes in cotton-wool for ll time, by ensuring the permanency of existing conditions in he States. It is to be doubted whether the States people will gree to these conditions, and hey number over six crores. Is it possible to keep this large mass of humanity in darkness and under the autocratic rule of the princes indefinitely? All thinking and patriotic Indians are against this federal scheme and, if it is ried it is bound to fail in the end. India wants a better model, a better constitution, than the hybrid one which the government seek to impose on the country. It is impossible to admit the Indian States to a federation on equal terms with the British Indian Provinces unless and until the former place their systems of government on a democratic basis.

Towards A Settlement

Regrettable as is the failure to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the communal question, the extent of that failure need not be exaggerated. Even the author of the Fourteen Points has often admitted that the main hitch at the R. T. C. negotiations on this subject was only with regard to a small difference in the percentage of Muslim representation in the Punjab and Bengal. The Punjab problem is still unsolved and probably will remain unsolved till Congress leaders, including Muslim Nationalists, are once again free to tackle it. In Bengal, however, a wholesome reaction against communalism is noticeable even in a body like the Bengal Presidency Muslim League. That League has recently issued a remarkable statement on the vexed question of electorates, which may appreciably help a final settlement and which for that reason deserves to be carefully studied.

Every nationalist realises how separate electorates have hindered the growth of nationalism. But the Bengal Muslim League emphasises the injury done by separate electorates to the Muslim community itself. It points out that the system has sent the wrong type of Muslims to the Councils and "has engendered in the community a false sense of security which has taken away the chief incentive to political organisation and stood in the way of their being self-confident and self-reliant." The League also "repudiates the assertion that might have been made by interested persons or parties that the majority of the Muslims of Bengal are in favour of separate electorates". The League should not be content with this confession of faith but should make ceaseless efforts to rally the entire Muslim community of Bengal to the system of joint electorates.

The League mentions a special reason why Bengal, if no other province, must have joint electorates. It is an important reason and applies to other provinces also. Says the League:

> In Bengal an overwhelming majority of the community, as well as of the whole population, —about 86 per cent.—come from the cultivating class. The interests of these tillers of the soil really constitute the interests of the community and the country..... In fact the economic condition of the masses cannot be improved until the Hindu and Muslim masses, who are at present divided by communal electorates, make common cause in a common electorate. Separate electorate has brought neither strength nor prosperity to the masses of Bengal, who are being exploited by designing persons for their own selfish ends.

These few lines clearly expose one of the worst evils of communal electorates. They also suggest an effective method of fighting separate electorates. And that method is to bring home to the people of varying religious communities the identity of their vital economic interests and the supreme need of bringing together all those that are capable of safeguarding such interests, irrespective of their communal differences. In other words economic consciousness should supplant the present communal touchiness: and the poor of all communities should be taught that their best champions are those who, whatever their creed, strive hard to remedy their poverty.

It is most encouraging that large and growing sections of the Muslim, and the Indian Christian communities and also of the so-called Depressed Classes have come to realise the evil of separate electorates. That changprobably explains the report that the Lothian Committee has made no reference to the question of electorates. However, the change is bound to make the final solution of the communal question much easier. A settlement will also be facilitated by the disillusionment that must follow the expected tentative decision of the Government on the communal claims. That decision cannot possibly let any party have it both ways. It may not be long before the milder communalists realise that it is best after all to negotiate with their own countrymen on lines acceptable to the country as a whole.

END IN SIGHT?

When a fortnight ago the Chinese delegation at the Geneva League handed in a Note asking that the "Committee of Nineteen" appointed by that body, should declare that the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from the Chinese territory they had occupied must be completed by a fixed date, the League was placed in an embarrassing position. It knew that the response from Tokyo to this demand would be in the negative as all that the Japanese Government were ready to concede at the time was that the situation near Shanghai should be considered first. Japan even threatened to withdraw from the League if at Geneva they continued to offend her.

But wiser counsels have evidently prevailed since then in Tokyo. Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese representative on the League Commission in Manchuria, is now graciously permitted to enter this land, Japan's latest 'protectorate", although "under strict surveillance". A Shanghai message states that a Sino-Japanese armistice will be initialled to-day and signed to-morrow. Does this mean that there will be an end to the carnage in the Far East at last?

If the League is determined upon effective action, this should be possible. The armistice must be followed by a peace conference initiated by the League. China has long demanded such a conference and she expects the most influential Powers at Geneva, Britain and France, to assist her in securing a lasting peace with her neighbour across the Yellow Sea. Japan has cleverly isolated the Manchurian issue from her quarrel with China. The League's Commission on the Manchurian problem, which Japan agrees to settle as a signatory to the Nine Powers Treaty, is to submit its preliminary report at Geneva on Monday next and when the special plenary session of the League Assembly meets to discuss the report a week after, the question of Chinese suzereignty over Manchuria s sure to be brought up by the Nanking Government. But in the meanwhile, if the League really wants to help China, it can enforce its demand that the pourparlers for negotiating peace between the contestants should go forward.

IRELAND'S GREATEST ECONOMIC BENEFACTOR

Sir Horace Plunkett's Achievement

(BY V. M.)

Though not a national leader, Sir Horace Plunkett, whose death was announced the other day, was one of the makers of modern Ireland. Sir Horace Plunkett's name is revered among all shades of Irish public opinion as that of a great statesman, even though he did not contribute anything directly to the political emancipation of Ireland. But his was an equally important achievement in as much as through the introduction of the co-operative system he was responsible for laying the foundation of a new economic and social structure for his country. As his friend and collaborator, George W. Russell, better known as A.E.—pointed out, he grafted, "a slip of poetry on the economic tree".

ROMANTIC HISTORY.

Co-operation in Ireland has a romantic history of its own—it came in even for some rough handling during the Black and Tan regime—and with all the vicissitudes of its chequered career Sir Horace Plunkett was closely associated. The foundations he laid were so true and strong, however, that the structure has endured, and in the free atmosphere of the last decade co-operation in agriculture has become the predominant feature of the economic order in rural Ireland.

CONVERTING A NATION.

Though Sir Horace Plunkett had gathered around him a band of noble coadjutators it is to him more than to any single individual or organisation that is due the credit of having converted a whole nation to the creed of organisation for common economic effort on a basis of equality.

TWO VITAL FACTORS.

Apart from the devoted co-operation and self-sacrifice of his colleagues the main factors that contributed to Sir Horace Plunkett's success in revolutionizing economic life and thought of rural Ireland were mainly two. The first was his own wholehearted devotion to the ideal he had set before himself, his willingness to subordinate all interests to the supreme goal, his personal sacrifice as represented by the gift of his savings and earnings and even his inheritance for the propagation of the new gospel.

The next factor was the magnetism of his own personality, which enabled him to attract an increasing number of adherents to the cause and, what is more difficult, to keep a hold over their loyalty, and, lastly, Sir Horace Plunkett, with the true insight of a practical idealist, unfolded a comprehensive programme of reconstruction which could not but exercise a powerful influence over rural life.

LESSON FOR RURAL INDIA.

What lesson has Sir Horace Plunkett's career for rural India? Though he never visited India—he had an opportunity of doing so when he was nominated a member of the Indian Industrial Commission which he could not join owing to illness—Sir Horace Plunkett submitted a valuable memorandum to the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India in which he tried to sketch an agricultural policy for India based on the three-fold programme of "better farming, better business, better living", popularised by him in Ireland.

INCISIVE CRITICISM.

In that memorandum of his, Sir Horace Plunkett commented on the fact that co-operation in India was not so much a 'movement as a governmental policy"—a criticism which goes to the root of the comparative lack of success of the movement in India Though correct in his diagnosis, Sir Horace Plunkett was not able —very naturally in view of his lack of personal knowledge—to discover that it was not the leaders of the people, but government itself that should be held responsible for this unfortunate position.

UNDER OFFICIAL TUTELAGE.

The ideal of a self-governing, self-directed co-operative commonwealth has long since been attracting to the movement numerous adherents, but as anyone acquainted with India's co-operative history knows, the influence of the state over the organisation is so dominating and its desire to direct and control so keen that the popular leaders of the movement are themselves criticised as having become a part of the official machinery.

This is an aspect of co-operative development in India which must continue to hamper progress towards a new economic order for rural society such as Sir Horace Plunkett lived to see established in Ireland.

Notes of the Day

Will MacDonald Go?

It is yet too early to say whether Mr. MacDonald will be compelled to retire owing to the failure of his general health or of his eyesight. Mr. MacDonald is notoriously not happy among his newly acquired friends, and in view of the revelations made by Mr. Harold Laski that the whole change was due to the influence of the King, it is to be doubted whether, if he were left to himself, he would have attempted to change sides. The present "National" Government are at sixes and sevens and the Cabinet is divided. A house divided against itself must fall. The differences on tariffs between the members of the Cabinet are open and notorious, and the arrangement by which Ministers oppose the measures of Government in Parliament obviously is a make-shift which cannot last. We have no doubt about the Premier's capacity to bend his principles or views to suit all occasions, but at the best he is a stranger in the Tory camp, for neither by association, nor by his bringing up he can have any community of interest with the Tory group.

De Valera's Threat.

The proposed amendment to the Irish Oath Bill, retaining the Oath but altering its words, hardly seems likely to be accepted by Mr. de Valera's party or by the Dail. Nor does it seem likely that the Senate will hold up the Bill if it passes the Dail. According to the London correspondent of "Liberty" Mr. de Valera has already warned the Senate that any attempt to hold up the Bill would result in an immediate general election when he would ask for a mandate for the virtual extinction of the Senate. Similar action is said to be threatened if the Governor-General should attempt to use his power of veto. It, therefore, seems possible that the Oath Bill would pass into law in less than a month.

The Jute Ramp.

We referred the other day to the attempt being made in Calcutta by European jute millowners, whose monopoly is threatened by the incursion of a few Indian manufacturers into what was formerly a close preserve for foreigners, to force the Government to restrict the working hours in order to keep up the prices of hessians at a fictitious figure with a view to swell their profits. It is seriously contended that, if a few Scotch millionaires fail to make more money for once, the jute cultivators in Bengal are likely to make trouble for the Government! Now a revised version is being retailed for public consumption and it is alleged that the banks will be displeased, if a little more money is allowed to percolate into the pockets of the jute workers by working the mills full time. The Exchange Banks have now addressed the Government on the subject We have no hesitation in describing this business as a money-grabbing agitation, carried on not in the interests of the workers or jute growers, but of foreign profiteers. We are aware these people have got much influence with the Government of Bengal, but the legislature should not tolerate any legislation which is intended to curtail the hours of work of the jute mills.

Rival Groups.

All these years these mills have kept up their prices at as high a figure as they liked, but they cannot go on doing it indefinitely. This is really purely a private matter, one between rival groups of manufacturers. Indians know their interest best, and are not to be guided by the exchange banks, between whom and the majority of manufacturers there is an unholy conspiracy. The Government have never shown the same kindly solicitude for the cotton mill industry of Bombay, in spite of the vicious attack made on them from Calcutta on behalf of the European importers. The interests of the workers and growers must always predominate over those of capitalists, however bloated they may be, and not even the personal interest of the Governor of Bengal in this matter should help Calcutta.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS IN PERSIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your paper has acquired an international reputation on account of its impartiality; and I know that it is read far beyond India, especially in the Middle East, since it has all along its creditable career strained every nerve to create a kind of fraternity among the neighbouring States adjoining India.

May I, therefore, crave a corner of your valuable columns to put the following queries in the hope that some one, among your informed readers, will supply me with the needed information:

1. It is a most laudable object on part of our neighbourly Government of Persia to relieve the unemployment in India and invite skilled labourers like guards and drivers to work on the South Persia Railway We cannot sufficiently thank His Majesty of Persia for this measure, which I would call humanitarian. But is there a religious restriction in this connection? Must the candidate be of the Zoroastrian faith' Persia is regarded as a Musalman country. Has it placed an embargo on Muslim candidates?

2. Can a British Subject travelling with a promise of express object of procuring service in Persia describe himself as tourist in the Passport?

3. Is it no function of the Protector of Emigrants to inquire how the twenty and odd Parsis who have sailed for Persia have been assured or not of their return to Bombay in case their employer dismisses them from their job?

4. Do the B. I. S. N. issue passages to British Subjects to Muhammerah, the port from where the candidate proceeds to the headquarters of the South Persia Railways at Ahvaz?

5. Is it a fact that in order to circumvent the prohibition, the passages to candidates are sometimes issued for Bushire and they are made to disembark at Muhammerah?

A CHILD OF IRAN.

Tipsy-Cake

"A nudist Battle in Canada" is the description which an evening contemporary gives to the struggle between the Canadian Police and 200 Dukhabors who were marching in a naked procession from their farms to Nelson city. But we hasten to express our profound conviction that the Police, at least, were clothed and in their right-mind.

* * *

Two hundred naked Dukhabors is no doubt an awe inspiring, and probably a perspiring, sight and enough to rouse the indignation of any self-respecting policeman. Fortunately, or unfortunately we don't see such accumulated nudity in Indian cities. But a solitary figure completely naked, here and there, causes no excitement to the average police sepoy.

* * *

It is an interesting speculation, though, as to what would happen if a couple of hundred fakirs without any clothes on at all came marching down Esplanade Road. Would the sergeants and sepoys come rushing out of the station with all their force and fury? Well, not if there was a flag demonstration on the Azad Maidan to divert their attention. Preference to ticket-holders!

* * *

The Dukhabors claim to be the oldest "nude culture" community in existence. The claim, however, is not valid. The Indian Fakirs who practise the cult can surely claim a more ancient lineage. And the nudists in the Naga Hills are older still.

* * *

"The position in Delhi following an unsuccessful attempt to hold a session of the Congress quickly returned to normal." Thus the weekly "Dope Review" published from Whitehall. Now that the abnormal has come to be taken as "normal" we suppose the Ordinances will be repealed. Not a bad way out of the "morass".

* * *

The problem of stray donkeys is considerably puzzling the Jalgaon Municipality, says a correspondent of Bori Punder's evening organ. It would be interesting to know what the donkeys think of the Municipal Councillors who can be so easily puzzled.

* * *

It appears that the donkeys when put up to auction don't fetch the price of their feed for the period they are detained in the municipal pound. The solution of the problem is so easy that even a donkey can give the answer. Only the Municipal Councillors are puzzled, so the poor donkeys have to go on being impounded at irrecoverable expense to the rate-payers.

* * *

From Our Post Bag:—

If anything can draw the attention of the University of Bombay for the good of the Matriculation candidates this year and justice to them as well, they are the English Paper I and Science Paper (Physics and Chemistry). The former betrays the superfluous attempt of the Examiner in drawing the paper. Who can think it fair at any stretch of imagination that in Prose nearly two-thirds of the marks should be given to one out of eight lessons, that the selection of essays shall have hardly any good choice, and that the dialogue a part of English general should be "To be or not to be", which no student can come across in English General? The other paper is deffective as it is too lengthy if not too difficult. The general cry is that within the time alloted even the clever boys have been able to attempt 75 marks' paper. Both the papers thus cannot be a fair test. Something should necessarily be done by the University authorities to see that the candidates this year should get proper justice.

"A FAIR MIND."

Fair but rather higgledy-piggledy.

* * *

To-day we have also received a little poem, a simple thing, dear brother Jim, on the model of Wordsworth. It is entitled "How to Seek Better"—not butter or bitter but better and the first verse runs:

"The life is busy
"With the maze of life
"It's all easy
"To save it from strife."

and the second verse says,

"If we are passing
"A difficult age
"Let us by smitting
"Make it sage."

and onions too to make the thing complete.

* * *

However, probably you don't want to hear any more. It is enough to invoke your sympathy for the unfortunate people who have to read this sort of thing so as to come to a fair judgment, whether the stamps for return should or should not be appropriated for the use of the office.

MONSTER INSECT WHICH BAFFLED DOCTORS

Boy's Four Years Of Agony

UNANI "DIVINE POWDER" EFFECTS MIRACLE CURE

Bombay, Tuesday.

This monster insect lay in the stomach of a young boy for four years and baffled the skill and ingenuity of medical men of Bombay, and has been finally expelled by unani drugs.

The boy is the nephew of Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate.

Owing to the presence of the insect in the stomach, the boy spent four restless years and it was really believed that he must have been possessed of some evil spirit.

Leading medical men were consulted but no one could diagnose the cause of the ailment. The case was given up as hopeless by the parents The boy suffered severely while taking food, as the insect attacked the food, whenever he took it.

DEADLY DISEASES.

Prof A. Raza, who is well-known throughout India for curing chronic and deadly diseases, was consulted. He concluded, after an examination, that the boy had insects (not worms) in his stomach. This theory was rejected by doctors, as according to them no insect could reside for long in the human stomach. Prof. Raza at first gave a powder to the boy, but it had no effect. He then tried another powder, which the professor explained to a "Chronicle" representativue "as being inspired by God to do so as it was too strong and was only meant for grown-up persons."

The effect was miraculous and the monster felt so uncomfortable to remain in the stomach that it came out of it.

This insect had a ring round the stomach like a crocodile or a serpent. It had hair on the mouth and struggled in the bottle, where it was kept, for five days before it died. Its teeth were so strong that it used to make a kind of "kut, kut" noise while dashing against the bottle wall.

How it entered the stomach of so small a child is a mystery. Prof. Raza is of the opinion that peppermint and milk and cream chocolates were responsible for the trouble. Sometimes the cream of milk chocolates carries germs which afterwards grow in the body.

The monster had built a shell of rice in the stomach, which was the boy's staple food and had made its shelter there. After it came out, the rice shell also was ejected.

TRUST IN GOD.

The boy's life was saved miraculously, as the monster could have easily destroyed the intestines.

The insect is preserved in the bottle by Prof. Raza and he is prepared to allow it to be photographed by any Research Laboratory or medical men.

Prof. Raza is not only an able doctor but also a spiritualist. Without consulting the horoscope or seeing the palm, he tells one's fortune. He charges no fee either for medicine or for advice but urges his patients to give away money in charity.

As for himself, he says he lives "on trust in God and the good wishes of his friends."

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road

"WHO, WHERE, WHAT IS GOD?" Short talk followed by Questions and Answers.

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STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, May 3.

Previous Closing	3.66 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.66

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, May 3.

Previous Closing	3.66
To-day's Opening	3.66 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.66

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

New York, May 3.

Previous Closing Rate	5.94
To-day's Opening Rate	5.95
Difference	+ .01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.00
Difference	+ .06

Broach Expectation.

April/May	Rs. 177
July/Aug.	Rs. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, May 3.

Previous Closing Rate	4.24
To-day's Opening Rate	4.34
Difference	+ .10
To-day's Closing Rate	4.41
Difference	+ .17

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 3.

Silver Ready	16 9/16
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	16 5/8
Lower	1/8

Market quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, May 3.

Silver Ready	54 6 0
Silver Vaishakh	54 10 0
Gold Ready	28 1 6

DARKNESS TO DACOITS' RESCUE

They Kill Police Constable And Escape

NAINITAL, May 3.

When searching for Tullah Shah alleged leader of a gang of dacoits, who is understood to have been responsible for a series of crimes in three different districts in the United Provinces Radhav Singh, police constable was shot dead in the hills of Garhwal.

The police party opened fire on the dacoits who had taken shelter in a large cave. One of the dacoits is believed to have been wounded, but owing to darkness the dacoits succeeded in escaping.—A.P.

Hubli Denounces New Municipal Taxes

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 3.

Numerous inhabitants of the Hubli Municipal Borough assembled in a public meeting in Mallikarjun Theatre on 2nd instant and passed unanimous resolutions objecting to the intended imposition and levy by the Hubli Municipality of a special sanitary cess tax on theatres, tax on teashops, hotels, and protesting against the Municipality's procedure in selecting, sanctioning and publication of notices thereof.

Copies of resolutions are forwarded to the Hubli Municipal Borough, the Collector, Commissioner, and the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE'S ADDRESS TO DELHI COMMISSIONER

Lessons In Patriotism

NEW DELHI, May 3.

"Build up by every conceivable means a party of true patriots with construction, not destruction as their motto. Let there be no jealousies, no weakening of your activities owing to the division of counsels. Show a united front and mobilise all the saner and more stable elements in our civic life, both rural and urban. Bring up to your side all the true lovers of the country we serve." In these words Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, exhorted the people of Delhi to do their duty to their country, when replying to an address of welcome by the members of the Delhi Citizens' League, a body formed four months ago to counteract terrorist and lawless propaganda in Delhi.

Alluding to the coming reforms, Mr. Johnson appreciated the demand of the League for self-Government through constitutional means and said that there could be but one answer, namely, whether the Congress or the League were true patriots. Proceeding Mr. Johnson thanked the members of the League for their assurance of loyal co-operation and for their recognition both of the necessity of the Ordinances and of the fact that they had in truth not been harshly administered and said no peaceful and law-abiding citizen of Delhi whose heart harboured no buile had or would ever have anything to fear from them or from the action taken thereunder.

Referring to the Delhi Congress session, Mr. Johnson said that exceptional precautions had to be taken to avert any calamity and he was glad to note that when he came to go through lists of prisoners resulting therefrom, the name of any important inhabitant of Delhi whether of its rural or urban area was conspicuous by its rarity.—A.P.

COCHIN HARBOUR CONFERENCE

To Decide Division Of Profit

SIMLA, May 3.

The conference regarding Cochin Harbour commanced today in the office room of Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member. Those present included Mr. Lloyd of the Central Board of Revenue, Sir C. P. Ramawamni Iyer for Travancore, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. M. R. Jayakar for Cochin, Mr. Hood, Finance Secretary, Madras Government and Mr. Herbert, Diwan of Cochin.

The question before the conference was as to the division of profits of the harbour which will depend upon whether in the opinion of the Government of India Cochin Harbour Scheme has proved successful enough to make it regular practice for ocean going steamers to call at Cochin and discharge at moorings in Cochin.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer explained the case for Travancore.

Sir Chimaniai Setalvad commenced arguments when the conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

FRENCH FILMS FOR INDIA

The Osso Film Company's Studio

From Left to Right M. E. Levy, M. G. Gerald, Madame E. Levy, Albert Trejean, Henri Decoin (Scenarist) and C. Gallone (Producer) busy taking the film "Le Chant de Marin".

Mr. E. Levy representing the Society for Osso Films who has arrived in India to introduce the work of this well-known film producing concern.

Kopergaon Convictions

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 3.

Fifty-fifth "Dictator" Ahmednagar District Congress Committee and another person were arrested and sentenced at Kopargaon to four months' rigorous imprisonment plus a fine of Rs. 25 or one month more.

The 57 "Dictator" was sentenced to the same period for distributing bulletins in the Kopargaon Darbar.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Six persons were arrested for shouting the Congress slogans in the Court-room of Mr. Justice A. K. Roy and throwing leaflets.

Three youths and a lad were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of creating a disturbance in the High Court. The youths were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and the lad was discharged on his apologising.

Several searches were made in the City to-day in connection with the recent find of arms.—A. P.

House Searches For Congress Bulletin

LAHORE. May 3.

The house of a Congress worker was searched to-day in connection with the "Congress Bulletin," which has been published here since the commencement of the Civil Disobedience movement. Nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

Conditional Releases

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two local Congressmen who were detained under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were released on Tuesday afternoon. Both of them were served with a notice of the Police Commissioner, asking them not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

MEERUT ACCUSED CONFESSES FAITH IN "GENEVA SHOW"

GHOSH EXPLAINS HIS POSITION IN WORKERS' MOVEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 1.

Resuming his arguments on the 29th April Mr. Kishorilal Ghosh pointed out from the evidence as to the attitude he maintained as the Secretary of the Bengal Trade Union Federation to the other political bodies. In regard to the Indian National Congress he said that he was not in favour of a hostile attitude as was expressed by a number of his fellow-accused, but on the other hand he was always prepared to co-operate with that body whenever an occasion presented itself in which both the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Bengal Trade Union Federation would act together.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS WHITLEY COMMISSION.

In the Simon Commission Boycott as in protest meetings against Trade Dispute Bill, both these bodies co-operated together. He also pointed out that the B. T. U. F. presented an address to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta on his being re-elected Mayor for the third time. But he was conscious that B. T. U. F. cannot in all matters, particularly those effecting primarily the interests of Labour, act together as for instance, in the matter of the Royal Commission on Labour. He pointed out that in his article contributed to the "Forward" in reply to one which appeared in the same paper over the pseudo-name "Labour Leader" who as he subsequently came to know as Mr. Bradley, he could not agree to the boycott of the "Whitley Commission" as was urged both by the Labour Leader and the "Forward," which was the official organ of the Congress. The reason why he did not support boycott of the Commission was not that he expected much practical results to accrue from it to the benefit of the Indian workers, but he did find it a means to give publicity to the needs and grievances of the workers who whenever they tried to improve their working condition were libelled and were represented as being under the influence of Moscow, they having no organs to plead their cause or to place their side of the case before the public.

"GENEVA SHOW."

They could not enlist public support and sympathy in their favour. His support of what has been called by certain of his fellow-accused as 'Geneva Show' was also due to the same reasons, namely, that though as a result of the annual Conferences at Geneva not much good would come to Labour, yet Geneva offered an opportunity to Indian workers to place their needs and grievances before the world Labour. What he wanted to submit was that in the whole course of his duties as Secretary of the Bengal Trade Union Federation he always acted in a manner which was best calculated to promote the immediate interests of the worker and was opposed to the use of high-sounding words and phrases which, he said, bore no reference to reality.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

He read out extracts from an article contributed in the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" after the Jharia Trade Union Congress, wherein he criticised resolutions framed in the language of Leninism and contended that the immediate task to be faced by those who had the good of workers at heart was organisation. He always held that it was for the workers properly organised to give colour and complexion to the All-India Trade Union Congress as they chose to give it and not for some leaders to do so, knowing fully well that the workers at the present stage of development were unable to understand or decide these questions. He further pointed out from extracts in that article that he was of opinion that if the Workers and Peasants' Party were to control the policy of the A. I. T. U. C. it would change its character completely and would not remain the body that it was at the time. The article was written. He had not concluded when the Court rose for lunch. After lunch, Mr. Sinha defence coursel for Messrs. Thengdi, Banerjee and Desai resumed his arguments. He also had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Establishing Contact With Agriculturists

DECCAN IRRIGATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Government To Nominate Representatives For Cultivators

The Government of Bombay recently accepted the recommendations of the Irrigation Conference, which had met in March 1931, for the establishment of an Advisory Committee on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture to deal with questions relating to irrigation. In accordance with this decision, Government have now issued detailed rules providing for an Advisory Committee. The rules are as follows:—

With a view to establishing a closer connection between Government and the irrigators on the Deccan Canals and in order to afford Government a more regular means of obtaining information as to the requirements and difficulties of such irrigators, Government have approved of the appointment of a Committee to be called the "Deccan Irrigation Advisory Committee" to advise them generally on all matters connected with canal irrigation in the Deccan.

The constitution of the Committee and the conduct of its business shall be governed generally by the following rules:—

The composition of the Advisory Committee shall be as follows:—Chairman: (the Commissioner, Central Division); 2 Representatives for the Nira Left Bank Canal; 2 Representatives for the Nira Right Bank Canal; 2 Representatives for the Godavari Canals; 2 Representatives for the Pravara Canals; 2 Representatives for the Mutha Canals and 2 Representatives for the Minor Canals.

QUALIFICATION FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

The representatives shall be nominated by Government for a period of three years, but a retiring member shall be eligible for re-nomination at the end of his term. The representatives selected shall as far as possible, be themselves cultivators using canal water or land-holders with land under command of the canals.

Government may invite the Bagaitdars' Association of each of the above groups, if any, to suggest the name of one representative for nomination to the Committee and, provided they consider the person so suggested suitable, shall nominate him as a member. Any vacancies occurring during the life of a Committee shall be filled up by fresh nominations by Government as soon as possible.

The Committee shall meet at least once a year. It shall be presided over by the Commissioner Central Division, whose office shall do the secretarial work necessary.

The Commissioner, Central Division, shall be at liberty to ask other officers, such as the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, the Director of Agriculture, the Superintending Engineers of Circles and the Collectors of Districts concerned, or any expert whether an official or not, to attend the meetings of the Committee, if and when he considers it desirable to do so.

The functions of the Committee shall be strictly advisory.

Any subject relating to Deccan canal irrigation may be brought up by the Commissioner, Central Division, or any member of the Committee for discussion by the Committee. The agenda for each meeting shall be circulated to all members 10 days before the date of such meeting and notice of any subject which a number desires to put forward for discussion must reach the Commissioner, Central Division, 20 days before the date of the meeting. Urgent business may, however, with the consent of the Chairman, be brought forward for consideration without previous notice.

IRRIGATION POLICY.

The Commissioner, Central Division, will keep the members of the Committee regularly informed of any important changes which have been introduced in the rules or policy of Government with regard to irrigation matters.

The Committee will have no authority to enquire into or interfere with the internal administration and working of the Irrigation Department and questions of personnel, discipline and appointments may not be brought before the Committee. If any question arises at any meeting of the Committee as to the limits of its functions, the decision of the Commissioner, Central Division, will be final.

Government shall be competent at any time to cancel the nomination of any member of the Committee without assigning any reasons for such action.

SECRET MEETINGS.

The proceedings of the meetings of the Committee shall be confidential.

A precise of the discussion at each meeting will be furnished to each member of the Committee if he wants it.

Neither the Chairman nor the officials attending the Committee shall vote on any proposition put forward but they shall confine themselves to explaining the position from the official point of view. The Chairman shall be competent to veto the discussion of questions on which he does not consider discussion advisable

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

The recommendations of the Committee shall be submitted to Government by the Chairman, i.e., the Commissioner, Central Division.

Travelling allowance and halting allowance shall be payable to the non-official members of the Committee in accordance with the Bombay Civil Services Rule 597.

Police Stop Nudists' Procession

117 DOUKHOBORS ARRESTED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 2.

Nelson, (British Columbia)—Two-hundred Doukhobors of both sexes were calmly walking in procession from the farms settlements to the town, singing hymns when the police barred their way, and a pitched battle ensued.

Hundred and seventeen were arrested. The main body of the Doukhobors totalling 15,000 do not sympathise with this small minority of fanatics of their sec. They suspect some of them of being responsible for dynamiting several schools in British Columbia since the group opposed to be sending children to school, and have offered 5,000 dollars reward for information relating to the outrages.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM vs. ARMY

Aldershot Match Abandoned

LONDON, May, 3.

At Aldershot where the All-India Cricket Team was to have played the Army yesterday and to-day, the wicket is saturated. The match has, therefore, been abandoned.—Reuter.

A New British railway record was made on Monday when a London North-Eastern Express from Leeds to King's Cross dashed over 105 miles from Grantham to London in 100 minutes at an average speed of over 63 miles hour.—Reuter.

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Realising The Inevitable!

Influences At Work In Government Circles To End The Regime Of Repression —Hoare's Boast An Eye-Wash

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

Mr. Horniman finds indications of a longing for peace and a realisation that the dual policy of firm rule and constructive reform has failed, in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech, in the comments of the Tory Press, in England and the Anglo-Indian papers in India and, says strong influences are obviously at work to bring about a change of policy.

It is impossible to resist the impression that strong influences are at work in Government circles both in England and India to bring about an end of the regime of repression. Many forces operating from different directions are being brought to bear upon the Hoare party in the Cabinet and, of course, upon the Viceroy.

Even among those who were most warlike and enthusiastic in pressing upon the Viceroy at the end of last year the necessity of "teaching the Congress a lesson" and giving India "a good knock on the head" have begun to feel uncomfortable about the situation. European business men in India have realised that the policy of "firmness" has recoiled on their own heads and are anxious for a restoration of normal conditions as an essential need for the restoration of trade. In England it has been realised that no amount of Ordinance rule can force Indians to buy British goods if they don't want to buy them and that the war against the Congress has not restored and is never likely to restore Lancashire's trade in cotton with India.

The financial outlook is as bad as it can be and the demand which is said to have been made at the outset by a high financial authority that the business of smashing the Congress must be finished by the end of April has not been fulfilled.

HOARE'S DUAL ATTITUDE

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the Commons last week provides an indication that the influences referred to above are at work. It was also an indication that he is being pulled on one side by the Die-hard Tories, who want to have the policy of "firm rule" strengthened rather than modified or abandoned, and on the other by the MacDonald party and the more moderate Tories who are sensible enough to realise, that the Ordinances have produced a situation in India to which nobody can see an end and which is likely to get worse instead of better, unless there is a speedy change of policy and methods.

Sir Samuel Hoare, as an expert dualist, assumes an attitude that is intended to placate both parties. He extends what amounts practically to an invitation to Mahatma Gandhi to come back to the Round Table Conference and resume co-operation and at the same time asserts with Jingo emphasis that there can be no "bargain" with the Congress. This, of course, is mere eye-wash. Everybody knows that co-operation cannot be restored without precedent negotiations with the Congress. Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion is that the Congress should announce the abandonment of Civil Disobedience and its desire to resume co-operation, and the Ordinances will automatically cease to operate. But he might as well ask for the moon as ask for this practical surrender on the part of the Congress in its present mood.

If the Government want peace, and there is no doubt that they do want it and must have it, there will have to be negotiations and they will have to make the first move.

NERVES IN FLEET STREET

Most significant, as indicating the existence of this peace move behind the purdah in Government circles, are the comments of the Die-Hard press in London. It is quite obvious that they have been "put wise" as to what is going on and it has made them nervous.

That is why we find them crossing the t's and dotting the i's of Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration that there can be no bargain with the Congress. Evidently that declaration has not been taken seriously in Fleet Street. Coupled with the invitation to return to the Conference and resume co-operation it is regarded by the "Morning Post" and other Die-Hard journals as an indication of weakness and wavering tendencies in Whitehall. The "Morning Post" even goes so far as to protest against the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi's release and his return to the "Seat of Judgment."

It is quite clear that these journals, at any rate, are apprehensive that a move is on foot to bring about a repetition of the Irwin-Gandhi conversations and the Delhi Pact. But, at least, they need not fear this. Nothing is more improbable than that Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Willingdon will ever again sit down together to discuss terms. In this sense there will be no bargain. Lord Willingdon's departure from India will, in any event, I should think, precede the release of Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow Congressmen, when ever that comes about. But it is dangerous to prophesy about anything in Indian politics and I may be wrong.

AND IN INDIA TOO.

Then there are indications in India, too, not altogether cryptic, of a realisation that the dual policy of "firm rule" and "constructive reform" has been a lamentable failure. A week ago "The Statesman", which played a leading part in instigating the Viceroy to perpetrate the greatest political blunder of the century, came out with the amazing confession that the attempt to pursue a parallel policy of repression on the one hand and reform on the other had led the country into a "morass" and no one could point out the path of escape.

On Monday the "Times of India" wound up a laboured apology for the "seeming madness" of the Government—I quote its own phrase and accept no responsibility for it—with an appeal to the Congress—a pathetic and despairing appeal if one reads between the lines—quietly to abandon Civil Disobedience and enable the Government to withdraw all the Ordinances and join in the task of "shaping India's destiny."

It is curious that the two leading organs of European opinion in India should be both pathetically voicing the despair of those who have been forced to the realisation that the rule by Ordinance has been a failure. The policy of attempting constructive constitutional reform without the co-operation of those who politically dominate opinion in the country and can alone "deliver the goods" also appears to them to be a failure. They want the co-operation of the Congress, but they are as yet in the stage of wanting it on their own terms. They are not prepared to pay the price for it.

OTHER INFLUENCES

Other influences are of course at work. The Chairman of the Franchise Committee who, with all his defects as a statesman and his political eccentricities, is a genuine Liberal with a shrewd sense of the futility of forcible measures, has been touring the country and seeing things for himself, and he must be taking home with him a pretty bad impression of the way in which things are being run at present by the most efficient civil service in the world. His views, if they have not already done so, will strongly influence the people in Whitehall. He is not the only visitor to India whose close contact with the situation and the effect of "Government by Ordinance" has engendered strong views as to the policy of the Government of India which will carry weight in Whitehall.

OPINION IN ENGLAND

There is also the growing volume of opinion in England, not only in political but in financial and commercial circles, that the present policy has alienated the sympathy of the people, is paralysing trade and commerce and, if further pusued, will be fraught with difficulties and dangers the extent of which cannot be estimated or foreseen. It is the views of Finance and Big Business that will tell in the end; that are probably already beginning to tell, and no Government in Whitehall or anywhere, no matter how great its majority, can stand against Finance and Big Business once they make up their minds that a policy is dangerous to their interests. They are more powerful, unfortunately, than a hundred Congresses, or a thousand Trade Unions. But the latter can produce the situation which moves them to act.

NEXT MONTH?

And the sands are running out. In a month the Ordinances or the more important of them, expire and their provisions cannot be renewed without an act of the Legislature. The Government, no doubt, realise that the Assembly, even as at present constituted, will never pass such drastic provisions and the problem of what to do if the policy of severe and rigid measures is to be maintained, is not an easy one to solve. On June 4th the ultimatum of the All-India Moslem Conference expires and this provides another problem which is not going to be any more easy to solve.

WHAT IS THE WAY OUT?

A way out of the difficulty has to be found. The Government can go on arresting and jailing Congressmen and women indefinitely but, as the "Statesman" says, an India made up of such things is not pleasant to contemplate, and it makes the task of framing and inaugurating a new constitution that will have any chance of success a practical impossibility. How is the Government going to extricate the country from the "morass"—to quote the "Statesman" again,—into which it has been led?

THE ONLY WAY.

There is only one way and that is frankly to acknowledge that the policy of Ordinance rule is a mistake and failure and to seek an honourable 'via media' for the resumption of negotiations with the people who are the dominating factor in Indian politics and cannot be dislodged from that position, even if Ordinance rule is continued indefinitely. Nobody wants Civil Disobedience to last a day longer, if it can be ended by reasonable methods. But the Government hold the key to the situation and they can open the door which leads to peace.

REFORMS IN MALTA

Maltese Comes Back Into Favour

MALTA, hrdlu mwhmb

MALTA, May 2.

Constitutional changes of the greatest importance to the island were instituted to-day by the publication of Letters Patent amending the constitution.

An amendment regarding the use of the Maltese and English languages in schools comes into force forthwith, while an amendment for the extension of the use of the Maltese language in the law courts will come into force in July.

Writs for holding a general election were also issued.—Reuter.

LIVE BOMBS AND ARMS

Schoolboy Gets Five Years

DACCA, May 2.

The Special Magistrate to-day sentenced a student of Munshiganj High School, to five years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 4-B of Explosive Substances Act, two live bombs, a dagger and seditious documents having been found in a suit case at Ghatak's residence.

He was wanted in connection with Ichapura (Munshinganj) post office dacoity.

Accused was absconding since 12-10-31 and was arrested on Howrah Railway station late in January. Accused pleaded not guilty.—A. P.

BIHAR MINISTER'S TOUR

PATNA, May 2.

The Hon. Sir M. Fakhruddin, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, left Patna to-day for Purulia. After halting there for two days he arrives at Ranchi on May 1.—A. P.

Official Changes In Bihar

PATNA, May 2.

It is undersood that consequent on the impending departure of Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, on leave for reasons of health and the appointment of Mr. J. A. Mubback, I.C.S., Commissioner of Chota Nagpur Division to deputise for Mr. Murphy.—A. P.

BIRTH OF HEIR-APPARENT

Holiday Durbar At Hathwa

PATNA, May 2.

A three days' programme of entertainments and festivities in connection with the birth of an heir-apparent to the Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa, one of the biggest landlords in the province, was ended by holding a Durbar, at which Mr. J. H. Scott, I.C.S., Commissioner of Trihut Division, presided.

The Maharaja was the recipient of many addresses on the occasion and the Sanatan Dharma Sabha presented its colours to the Maharaja. Certain concessions to the tenants and financial help for various objects of public utility including remission of rents to the value of one lakh of rupees, elevation of the local middle vernacular school to the status of Middle English School, a monthly contribution of Rs. 200 to the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Rs. 6,000 for excavation of wells and Rs. 3,000 for tanks throughout the estate and other donations to the local hospital and local public institutions.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORMS AND RAIN IN ASSAM

POONA, May 3.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province with a few falls in Kashmir and North Punjab and lies this morning as a low pressure area over North Baluchistan and Upper Sind. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dibrugarh two inches; Silchar, Mymensingh and Cherrapunji one; Dhubri three quarters; Sibsagar, Tezpur and Shillong a half; Gauhati and Darjeeling a quarter; Murree three quarters and Trivandrum a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in North-West Frontier Province, continue in Kashmir and extend in East and North Punjab. Thunderstorm and rain will also continue in Assam, increase in East Bengal and extend in Upper Burma.—A. P.

GANGLAND WITS

Coin New Slang Despite 'Mr. Whiskers'

CHICAGO, (By Mail).

The fertile wits of gangland may not be earning much money these days, what with Alphonse Capone in jail, but they go right on making language.

Out of the badlands that gave the nation such familiar phrases as "taken for a ride" and "on the spot" flows a continuous stream of new words and new usages for old words.

Changing conditions with new demands on vocabularies, new symbolisms grasped by the gangster mind, or a mere need for terminological novelty have brought forth a number of so far unrecorded phrases in recent months.

The principal linguistic departures are here summed up with their meanings:

Mr. Whiskers: A general term for the Federal Government, especially its law-enforcement officers, as opposed to city police.

Troops: A substitute for "mob" or "gang."

Whacks: General term for any form of force, most often used in the phrase "to put the whacks on" some one.

Wheels: Substitute for "big shots," leaders of a gang.

Ta-ta: Onomatopoetic term for a machine gun.

Short: An automobile, used especially in the phrase "hot short," for a stolen car.

Gunsel: Either a stupid or a treacherous person. It apparently comes from the Yiddish word "gantzel," a gosling.

Nature-ray: "All right," or "O. K." as in the phrase, "I'm feeling nature-ray." It evidently is based on violet rays.

Sneaker: An independent still, i.e., one not run for the liquor syndicate.

To Y some one: To betray or to double-cross. The usage comes from the practice of some speakeasy proprietors in mixing near beer with real beer through a double or Y-shaped pipe.

To go out in the country: "Taken for a ride," most ride victims being found in an unnonulated spot.

SWADESHI IN NASIK

Organisation For District Formed

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, May 2.

A meeting of the citizens of Nasik was held in the Loak Satta Hall recently to chalk out some line of action to support national industries and swadeshi. Establishment of the 'Nasik-Swadeshi-Sangh' was the result of the meeting. The Sangh has no connection whatsoever with any political movement and will work from a purely economical point of view. The aim of the Sangh is to promote Swadeshi in the Nasik district and work has already begun in right earnest.

The executive committee consists of the following gentlemen: Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Ex. M.L.C. President; Mr. Dhannalal Sett Javarmal, Vice President; Mr. Kelkar Shastri; Editor 'Lokasatta' Cashier, and Messrs. V. B. Manelikar and S. G. Dani Joint Secretaries.

NEARLY SPEARED

Mr. Amery's Son In Jungle Thrill

DAR-ES-SALAAM, (By Mail).

The warriors swept forward. The white man heard them in the distance, over the brow of the hill.

Plumed head-dresses appeared above the ridge and hundreds of spears whizzed above the white man's head.....but he stuck to his post.

Crash!

All was over. For the white man the charge no longer mattered.

A spear had struck his camera's lens, samshing it completely!

This thrilling incident occurred during the photo graphing of "Jungle Skies," the latest film to be produced by Mr. John Amery, the 20-year-old son of the former Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The little accident of the spear that went astray made the picture of the charge even more realistic than it would otherwise have been.

The filming of the charge was made possible through the help of a Sultan in Tanganyika.

Paying War Debts To U. S. In Silver

PROPOSAL BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 3.

WASHINGTON.—The proposal that it should be permissible to pay war debts to the United States in silver was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hayden (Arizona) who moved resolutions providing that until 1936 an ounce of silver should be accepted for every dollar of debt if the debtors agreed to restore their silver coinage to the fineness of nine-tenth silver.

The resolution has been referred to the Senate Banking Committee.

"SPEED KING" GETS A BRUISED ARM

Sequel To A Car Smash

"DAYTONA BEACH SAFER THAN PICCADILLY," SAYS HE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 2.

"Daytona Beach is probably safer than Piccadilly", said Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's land speed record when the car in which he was travelling as passenger collided with another car in Piccadilly. He is suffering from a bruised arm.

NON-BRAHMIN POLITICS

Conference At Thana

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party was held at the Vandekar Mansion, Bombay, on May 1, under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A. The following eight other members were present:—Mr. D. W. Raut, Mr. G. M. Kalbhor, Mr. Kalekar, Rao Saheb Vandekar, Mr. Bhapkar, Mr. Karnekar, Mr. Bahirat and Mr. N. N. Patil. The following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting places on record its sense of deep sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Shankar Rao Ligade ex-member of the Executive Committee.

FINANCE BILL.

This committee appreciates and approves of the attitude taken up by the non-Brahmin Council Party in Bombay Legislative Council during the budget session, as it has taken special care to guard the interests of the agricultural and labouring classes of the presidency in respect of the Finance Bill.

With a view to removing any misunderstanding created by the resolution of the meeting held at the Jedhe Mansion on April 3 last, this committee places on record the fact that the resolution was not passed by this executive committee or by a body authorised by the party.

The next provincial conference be convened in June next and the request of the president of the Thana District Non-Brahmin Party to call it at Bassein or any other suitable place in the Thana District be granted.

PRESIDENT.

The following three members are appointed to give approval on behalf of the executive committee in the matter of the selection of the president of the conference. viz: Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Mr. N. N. Patil and Mr. G. M. Kalbhor.

A meeting of the executive committee be held at the place of the conference on the day preceding that of the conference.

For carrying into execution the objects of the party district and taluka committees ought to be organised and for this work this committee sanctions the sum of Rs. 600 to be spent in six months and that Rs. 100 should be collected from every district for this purpose. A Pracharak should be appointed for this purpose and he should work under Messrs. D. W. Raut and R. S. Bahirat. the join cluded after a vote of thanks t the chair.—A.P.

TWO CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH

MADRAS, May 2.

Chucklers' Cheri situated east of the old metre gauge railway station caught fire yesterday as a result of which several huts were burnt and two children aged three and five were burnt to death.—A. P.

Britain's Davis Cup Team

LONDON, May 2.

Britain's Davis Cup Team to meet Roumania at Torquay on 13th 14th and 16th May is H. David, Hughes, Lee and Perry. Austin is omitted mainly through ill health and consequent lack of practice.—Reuter.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 3.

C/Corinth, Penburth, New York, Chakrata, Grace, Rangoon. Chybassa, Lann, Bhownager, Ozarda, Coleman, Akyab.

DEPARTURES

May 4.

Hiyeizan Maru, Jain, Kobe. Hiyeizen Maru, Jain, Kobe. Lipento, Anseldo, Genoa. Bandra, Hubes, Busrah. Karagola, Fishley, Durban.

LOADING.

May 3.

Steamer Bassano for Calicut. Steamer President Hayes for New York.

C.S. C/Corinth:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer City of Corinth, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakrata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhawnager, with a general cargo.

S.S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ozarda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Hiyeizan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hiyeizan Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Lipento:—The M. Italiana steamer Lipento, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karagola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.5s mail steamer Karagola, will sail to-day for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 3.

In full-pressed Bales,—

	2 Days	This year.
Khandesh	243	99,729
Central India	138	113,073
Barsi and Nagar	42	73,558
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	20,166
Berar	359	205,600
Central Provinces	443	67,326
Total Oomras	1,224	579,452
Dholera	640	161,141
N.-W. Provinces	...	26,801
Rajputana	51	49,729
Sind-Punjab	283	136,965
Broach	2,569	187,821
Coompta & Dharwar	723	23,712
Westerns-Northerns	58	15,617
Cocoanada	...	4
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	271	3,132
Persian	126	2,250
American	...	168,475
Egyptian and African	473	169,217
Jomilla, Burma & other sorts	...	313
Total	6,418	1,524,640

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

1st Sept. to 28th April.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	200	101,406
Japan & China	1,870	550,687
Coast Ports	300	28,183
Uncompleted by Rail	...	133,787
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	8,202
Total	2,370	822,270

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which prove a real splendour and leave a mark of distinction.

KAMINIA GLYCERINE (Transparent) SOAP,

Kaminia Whiterose Soap.

Kaminia Lavender Soap.

Kaminia Sandal Soap.

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SWADESHI

Sewing Threads

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All Sorts and Shades

Obtainable at:—

RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR

Kalbadevi—Chaupaty

And All Leading Merchants

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20

AND

Whole Life Rs. ?

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply

Manager.

A Post-Card

Affix three pice postal Stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

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A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity

GRATIS—POST FREE.

Antak Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

RINGOL Compound

PRINCIPLES OF THE PROPER RAZOR POSITION IN SHAVING AND ALL DIRECTIONS

K. A. PARADKER & CO.,
BOMBAY, 4.

SPECIAL TYPES OF FURNACES

GERMAN ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is very remarkable that, despite the progress of mechanical and electrical engineering in recent years, steam has not only maintained its importance as a source of mechanical power, but have even been able to extent the range of its usefulness. This is doubtless due to the very considerable economic and technical advantages inherent in steam power, advantages which have become possible thanks to the great improvements made in connection with steam boilers, more particularly with furnaces. Thus, for instance, the German engineering industry now supplies furnaces which enable pit coal and brown coal to be utilized far more rationally than was the case before the war. In addition to this, certain kinds of fuel which were formerly regarded as inferior or practically useless can now be utilized with profit. It may even be said that, as far as the utilization of inferior kinds of coal and that of agricultural and industrial residues is concerned, German engineering science has done important pioneer work.

CHEAP MECHANICAL POWER.

The special types of German-made furnaces are largely used by timber mills and wood-working factories. It had long been recognized by the industries here concerned that, by using their waste wood, a cheap source of mechanical power could be obtained. Accordingly, numerous modern works are now equipped with wood-fired furnaces in which various kinds of waste wood are used for a fuel, e.g., sawdust, wood shavings, tree bark, round-timber sections, odd remainders, etc, The design of these furnaces is frequently modelled on that of the furnaces with horizontal grate. Besides these, however, there are others in which the principle of the inclined grate is applied. They are designed as charging furnaces and facilitate the simultaneous introduction of large quantities of fuel. Where wet fuel is utilized, it has been found practical to instal a pre-distillation chute or drying chute in order to prepare the material for combustion purposes. In this way it has even become possible to use very moist wood residues, e.g., those obtained in the tannin-producing industry.

The installation of a still different type of grate, viz., the special travelling grate for waste wood, enables the process of combustion to be carefully adapted to ventilation. Every kind of waste wood, from sawdust to large pieces, both dry and wet, can be used for a fuel where such furnaces are installed. The air, before reaching the furnace, can be previously heated by the addition of an up-to-date type of air pre-heater.

DEMAND IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Particular attention has been paid by manufacturers to the construction of special furnaces for the combustion of rice residues, rice straw and the waste materials obtained in the coffee, cocoa and sugar cane industries. The heat generated by the combustion of the products named is not only utilized for the production of power, but also for heating the drying plants. The furnaces here concerned, like all the others, are largely adapted to the fuel used for them, the German makers having acquired particular experience in this respect, so that they can always give practical advice to enquirers as to the type of fuel best suited for the combustion of, say, knotty wood, fagots, Indian sereh grass, etc. The extent to which German manufacturers have specialized in this industry may be gauged from the fact that they supply the South American market with a type of furnace used for the combustion of llama dung.

Suitable furnaces are also obtainable for the combustion of oil slate and other kinds of fuel containing considerable percentages of ashes. They are combined with an ingenious ash-extracting plant by which the non-combustible contents are removed. Until recently, much inconvenience was caused through the development of smoke; but this drawback has now been materially checked.

PEAT-FIRED FURNACES.

The German-made peat-fired furnaces have proved particularly valuable as regards their results. Their efficiency is so great that there are some central power stations in which peat is the only fuel resorted to, whilst some factories located near peat bogs have installed special power stations fitted with peat-fired furnaces.

Other types are used for the removal of such waste products as stable manure, garbage, etc.

A feature common to all these German-made special furnace plants is the excellent design of the flame passages—a feature to which their remunerative working is largely due. It was during the war and the early post-war years that German engineering science commenced to pay particular attention to the deigning of special types of furnaces. Testing shops were attached to the works; and manufactures, in collaboration with the German technical universities, made it their object to discover the principles that had to be applied so as to turn out the most suitable types for the various kinds of fuel. The tests of material have greatly benefited the German-made grate bars, these being distinguished for their very considerable strength even if subjected to large strains.

These furnaces for special purposes are of particular usefulness under present conditions, inasmuch as they enable numerous kinds of undertakings to cheapen their production by utilizing for fuel those raw materials and residues which are obtainable at home. Hence, their importance to national economy should not be overlooked.

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Head Office: Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

Ask for the Prospectus of the new "FAMILY SECURITY" Policy issued by this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. *Managers.*

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, May 2.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

	Rs.	A.	P.
KHADI:—			
	Per lb.		
Textile	0	8	6
Karimbhoy	0	8	0
E. D.	0	8	3
LONG CLOTH:— (full weight 34-40 In.)	Per lb.		
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	0	11	3
Century 6404-3705	0	11	6
Fazal (Mahal)	0	11	3
Pehlad	0	11	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0	11	0
Daud Sahib	0	11	0
LONG CLOTH:— (Light Weight) No. 5202, 5303.	Per lb.		
Rechal	0	12	0
Moon	0	11	9
Hindustan	0	11	9
LONG CLOTH:— X Quality.			
Apollo	0	11	0
Century	0	11	3
Devid	0	11	0
Jam	0	11	3
Maher	0	11	0
Spring	0	11	0
Swan Finlay	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH:— Stain Calendar 34-42 In.	Per lb.		
Textile (Hand)	0	10	9
Spring (Merchant)	0	10	9
Century (Bugle)	0	10	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	0	10	6
Sakuntla	0	10	9
Bharath	0	10	3
Devid	0	10	6
Pehlwan	0	10	3
Atlas	0	0	0
Tijuri	0	10	6
Maher	0	10	6
Sundri	0	0	0
Jubili	0	10	0
DHOOTIES:— 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	0	12	3
Textile (Bycycle)	0	12	3
Mun Mill	0	12	0
Devid	0	0	0
Barsi	0	11	0
DHOOTIES:— 10 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	0	11	9
Textile (Bycle)	0	11	9
Mun Mill	0	10	6
Devid	0	0	0
1386 Tata	0	11	9
SALTA:—			
GIN COLOURED:—	Per Piece		
B 1515 Ratilal	9	0	0
1415 Ratilal	8	2	0
779 (Balance)	10	0	0
4141 (Balance)	10	0	0
LEPAD:—Big Size.	Per lb.		
Spring	0	10	9
Rechal	0	10	9
Moon	0	10	6
Devid	0	10	6
Apollo	0	10	6
MARKIN JAPAN:— (Indian Quality.)			
3838-98098	6	9	0
8787	6	12	0
4138	7	3	0
8987	7	4	0
9187	7	12	0
4488	7	8	0
2142 Balance	7	3	0
DHOOTI MAHIN:—44x10.	Per lb.		
119 Hirji	1	10	6
2142 Western	0	13	6
SETRANJI DAYALBHAI:—	Per Piece.		
3000 2 3/4x5 1/2	0	10	6
4000 3x6	0	12	6
5000 3 1/4x6 1/2	0	15	6
DUKDI:— Yards 12-13-14.	Per lb.		
Balance	0	13	9
Pehlad	0	13	6
7212	2	6	0

Advertising in Western India

Your sales message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in a receptive mood.

There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bowling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

Bombay is the Gate of India and the

Bombay Chronicle

(English)

Bombay Samachar

(Vernacular)

Hold the keys of this Gate

Let us open this gate for your merchandise *from within.*

ATTEMPT ON MR. GIBSON'S LIFE

Condemned At Public Meeting

A correspondent wires from Ajmer under date May 2 as follows:—

A meeting of Digamber Jains of Ajmer was held on the 29th April, Rai Bahadur Seth Tikamchand Soni, Rais, Banker and Hony. Magistrate presiding. A resolution was passed condemning the dastardly attack on Mr. E. C. Gibson, I. C. S., Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, and congratulating him on his providential escape. Another resolution appreciated the courage of Khan Saheb Syed Ahmed in saving the life of the Commissioner. —A. P.

FRONTIER COUNCIL

Next Session On May 18

PESHAWAR, May 2.

The next session of the Frontier Legislative Council begins at Abbottabad on 18th May and will last till the 27th. Seven days are alloted for official business and two days for unofficial work.

The main items are the presentation of the budget on the 18th, election of the Deputy President on the 19th and the election of four members of the Standing Committees. A number of resolutions and questions have received but none so far has been officially declared admitted.—A. P.

"May Day" Celebration At Sion

(From A Correspondent)

SION, May 2.

May Day was celebrated under the joint auspices of the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union and the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

The Textile Workers of Kurla numbering about 1,000 marched in a procession to Sion where they were joined by the Tannery workers who also led procession from Dharavi to Sion.

A large meeting was addressed by Comrades Parulkar, Gokhale, Kurban Alli and others. The significance of May Day was explained and the speakers emphasised that unless capitalism which made the vast masses in the community to starve amidst plenty was uprooted, the lot of workers will never improve. The audience was exhorted to declare their solidarity with the workers of the world for the overthrow of capitalism which was the root cause of the miseries of the exploited classes in the world.

SAFE MILK

SAFE in all seasons, no matter how hot the weather SAFE wherever you get it, because it never varies. SAFE because it has all its vitamins but is free from harmful germs. SAFE because it is sealed securely from dust and dirt and danger. Use only MILKMAID MILK for every household purpose.

MILKMAID

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND

MILK

PANIC IN LAHORE IMPERIAL BANK

Military Pensioner's Rifle Goes Off

LAHORE, May 2.

Panic prevailed for a short time in the Imperial Bank this afternoon following the discharge of a shot from a rifle near the counter. A few Indian Military pensioners went to the Bank for depositing money. One of them who was standing under the porch of the Bank loaded his rifle, but as soon as he placed it on his shoulder it went off accidently and the bullet struck the ceiling of the porch. None was injured.

A police constable took the owner of the rifle into custody and further enquiries are being made.

Has Sanity Deserted American Politicians?

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in the course of their report write:—"It seems to us that with every fall in values the chances of the Farm Board holdings being dumped on the market become more remote, for when it is generally recognised and admitted that an improvement in Commodity prices is an essential precursor to a World Trade revival there can be no justification for any action which will still further depress the value of one of the most important commodities and will generally shake confidence. Granted that America is reported to be faced with economic difficulties, and that the forthcoming Presidential Election may be responsible for some surprising political moves, yet we are not prepared to accept the proposition that sanity has deserted the American politicians, and the sacrifice at about 5 cents per lb. at this stage of holdings costing 15 cents per lb. would surely be bordering on insanity."

45 YEARS IN FIELD OF EDUCATION

Miss Moos' Meritorious Record

STAFF AND STUDENTS PRESENT ADDRESS AND PURSE

Last Saturday evening the past and present students of the Girton High School celebrated the 45 years' meritorious services of their principal Miss Bachoobai A. F. Moos

The gathering was held at the Royal Opera House. The function was presided over by an old alumnus, Dr. (Mrs.) Jehangir R. Dadabhoy. The entertainment consisted of three plays ...o being Shakspearean extracts and one a farcical sketch. The other items were sing-song, music, drill and dance, of which a Dance songs by Kiddies was of particular note.

In the dramas, Miss Katrak as Shylock, Miss Cama as Portia, Miss Engineer as Romeo and Miss Guzdar in her dual capacity as a maid and a mistress in the comedy, deserve special mention for their realistic acting.

The programme began with a welcome song, specially composed for the purpose by one of the staff.

LONG LINE OF 45 YEARS.

The interval was not what the word connotes It was taken up just for the purpose the entertainment was meant for. The President, Dr. Jivanji Mody, Miss Moos, Miss G. J. Bahadurji and a part of the Miss Moos Purse Fund Committee were on the stage. One fact that picturized the gathering on the stage was the presence of Mrs. Banaji one of the first batch of five students with which the school was started seated next to a kid of the vernacular class who was proud to form the 1932 end of the long line of 45 years.

MOTHERLY CARE AND RIGID DISCIPLINE.

Fitting speeches were delivered by Miss Bahadurji, Mr. Baranjpe of the present staff and Dr. Mody who proudly boasted of having educated all her six daughters under the motherly care of Miss Moos. He laid particular stress on the rigid discipline of the School and how it came to bestow blessings on many a Parsi family to-day. Quoting the Philosopher Manu he dilated on the qualities of a woman—particularly in her capacity as a wife and how the training in the Girton High School, though apparently acadance in nature imparted the knowledge which stood now in good stead in hundreds of Parsi homes.

Mr. B. J. Presswalla, of the present staff and treasurer of the Fund, then read the address, which poured encomiums on the "Alma Mater" for courage, and the persistence in carrying on educational work among women, an enterprise which was both rare and daring, when first the institution was started in 1887.

ADDRESS AND PURSE.

The address ended with a prayer that God be pleased to spare the great benefactor of Parsi girls for many more years.

A beautiful basket fully decorated with flowers was presented by Miss Mithubai Moonsey a member of the staff ever since 1888 after the presentation of the address and the casket with a purse containing Rs. 8,272.

The interval was followed by the second part of the programme which concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair and all concerned in making the show a huge success, by Mr. A. B. Homadazie, organiser of First-Aid and Ambulance Classes. An epilogue recited by Miss Amy Adenwalla if the third standard, "with eyes full of water", wound up a happy programme saying:—

Farewell, to you all, we thank you once more,
Our pleasures are gone, like a dream they are o'er!
To-morrow we take up our paper and book,
And exchange your cheers for our teachers' grim look!

LIVE UP TO OUR IDEALS.

Consistent with her silent work, Miss Moos in a very short speech quoted Tagore, saying: "Let not my thanks rob my silence of its fuller homage," and concluded with a hope that her pupils would live up to the ideals set by her institution.

PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE

For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE

Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE

AND

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Each of the pictures rep esent a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further, we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

For example: You see that picture No. 4 represents a handle. The name of the object in the Clues is STICK; so the correct solution is STICK. Then in picture No. 6, you see illustrated the blade of a knife. The name of the object to which it belongs is KNIFE, as given in the Clues, so you write down KNIFE, and so on with each picture.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct or, perhaps, only nearly correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:——

KNIFE, STICK, CHAIR SPOON, ENVELOPE, BAT, MOTOR CAR, WATCH, CART, KEY, ROLLER, NAIL, KETTLE, FOUNTAIN PEN, CHARKHA, BALANCE LANTERN, BED, KITE, BOTTLE, PENCIL, SHOE, CARRIAGE, TEA POT. ELECTRIC FAN, BLACK BOARD, CORK-SCREW, LADDER, WATERING CAN, RAILWAY TRACK, DOOR, CUP.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the name of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the objects as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated. (See examples Nos. 4 and 6 given above).
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MA NAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and drop in their entries in one of the locked Boxes provided for the purpose in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7TH MAY, 1932.*
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Picture Puzzle

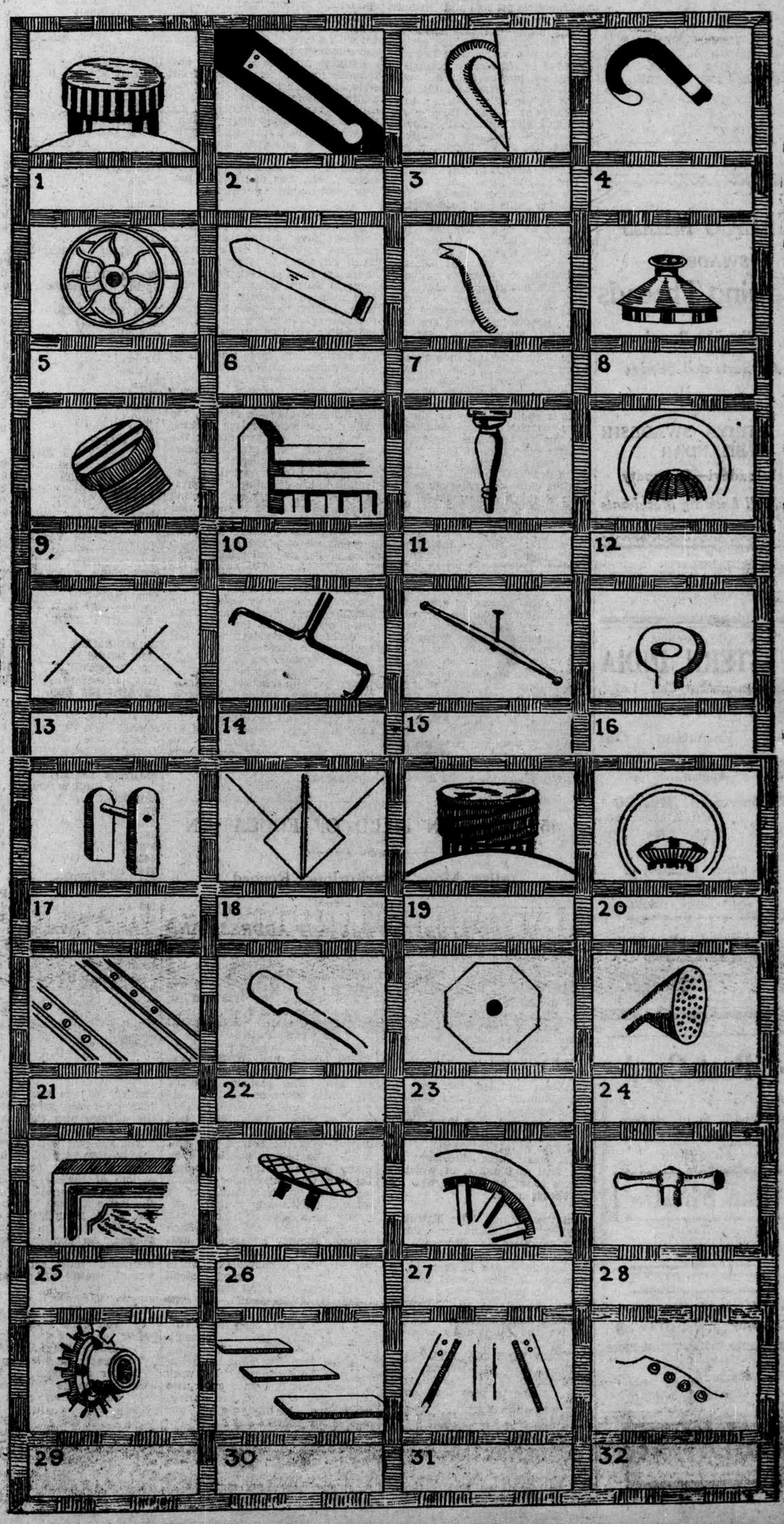
COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....



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N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hirveiza Maru	4614	27 A	4 May
*Toxiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Harima ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May
Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 June

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	1 June	7 June
Tatsuta Maru	22000	15 June	21 June

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

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Full particulars, please apply to:—

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Lloyds Bank Building, 270/272, Hornby Road, Phone No. 20279. Telegram: "YUSEN."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Natural Rally On Shorts Covering

MILLS AND WALL STREET BUYING

Farm Board's Decision Will Not Affect Cotton Prices

Bombay, May 3.

After a rapid decline of about 70 points during the last three working days, the New York Cotton futures market reacted 25 points on Monday owing to shorts covering and buying by trade and Wall-Street. This recovery is nothing more than a natural reaction and particularly due to oversold condition. It is difficult to say whether prices have reached the bottom, but we feel that we are nearing the end of the decline and prefer buying on any further break.

A decline of about 3 dollars per bale at the 6 cent level has a disastrous effect on the economic life and explains the reason of increased curtailment of production by American mills.

The decision arrived at by the Federal Farm Board removes all fears of dumping its holdings on an unwilling market, 650,000 bales to be sold in the course of the next season, will have no effect whatsoever on cotton prices.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market against ruled easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by spinners selling futures but later advanced on covering by shorts.

Prices opened at a rise of 5 to 2 points but within the first ten minutes declined 18 points on heavy selling pressure and accumulated week-end selling orders. Stoploss orders were caught and the market felt it more or less a crisis. The lowest level reached last year was broken and in the absense of any support prices collapsed. Old longs liquidated but the situation was soon corrected It being a sold-out market and with accumulation of pretty large short interest near the bottom, the market needed technical readjustment. Immediately shorts stepped in the ring and absorbed all offerings. This action on the part of Bears, changed the state and buying by spinners and Wall-Streeet put up prices. The improving tendency was maintained throughout the day, and the market closed at about the highest level at a rise of 5 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 8 points at 5.87.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened very steady at a decline of 9 points. There was no great selling pressure. Buying at limits absorbed scacttered selling. Their better sterling exchange lowered prices. The sentiment continued depressed and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. In the afternoon trade calling and covering of nears was offset by straddle selling of distants. Constructive news is lacking and the market closed easy at a decline of 17 to 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points at 4.57d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 16 to 13 points with July 4.65 and October 4.65.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled weak and closed at a decline of 20 to 15 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was closed on Monday, the 2nd May.

FARM BOARD'S POLICY.

The announcement of the Federal Far Board to sell out about half of its total holdings of 13 lakhs of bales, spreading throughout the next season after 1st August will have no effect on cotton prices. It is understood that the sales will be effected without disturbing the general state of market and price level. This means that the demand will be met and no sales will be pressed.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. July highest 5.70 +.07 lowest 5.45 —.18.

N. Y. October highest 5.99 (3 p.m.) lowest 5.68 (11-10 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-20 a.m.: New York cables:—Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas):—"In Austin (Texas) rains have fallen which are helpful. cotton is in real good condition and growing fine, acreage reduction about 8 per cent."

9-10 p.m.: New York: Further mills and Southern selling absorbed by trade and Wall Street.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool. Dull. Further decline doubtful. South shows no signs of pressing sales. Prefer buying to selling.

New York: Cotton early liquidation and Southern selling. Later trade bought and short covering.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Weather continues favourable over entire belt, weakness in stock market and increased curtailment, Southern mills inclined to resell cotton causing liquiation of old longs, market at present seems well liquidated. We think the market is now a purchase on each decline."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cables believed Farm Board will begin restricted selling after 1st August."

Messr. Breul and Co., have received the following cables from their friends dated 2nd instant:—

From Liverpool, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson (5.52 p.m.)

Impossible to forecast market in view of America's weak position; permanent advance not likely unless distinctly unfavourable crop news."

From New York:—

"Cotton Advisory Committee submitted recommendations to Farm Board on stabilization of cotton. No statement will be made until Board studies programme. Believe policy of restrict and orderly selling in New crop year beginning August will be announced in near future."

Approximate Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:—May 308; July 286; Oct. 269.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A./May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 15 at exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A./May (expected)—New York May (closing)—Rs. 5-3/4 at 3.66¼ Cross-rate.

DECLINE IN SILVER

China Weak

Bombay, May 3.

There was no business in the local market but nominal price is Rs. 54-6-0. The decline is due to easier China advices. Shanghai T.T. on London opened to-day at 1-7-7/8 and closed at 1-7-5/8. This will have adverse effect on London market is expected to close easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 2.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
May 1932	4.30	4.24—.16
June 1932		4.22—.16
July 1932	Mutilated	4.21—.16
August 1932		4.22—.16
September 1932		4.23—.16
October 1932	4.31	4.24—.17
November 1932		4.26—.17
December 1932		4.28—.17
January 1933	4.37	4.30—.17
February 1933		4.33—.16
March 1933	4.42	4.36—.16
April 1933		4.38—.16
May 1933		4.40—.11
July 1933		4.44
Middling Spot		4.57—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 2.

Sakellaridis, May	5.92
July	6.06
October	6.32
November	6.36
December	6.42
January 1933	6.47
March 1933	6.60
F.G.F. Spot	6.30

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 2.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.13
Fine (Good Staple)	4.25
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.37
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.84
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.99
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.14
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.46
Fully Good	3.56
Fine	3.66
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.56
Fine	3.66
Superfine	3.76

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 2.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	16-11/16
Forward	16-13/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 2.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-12-9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, May 2.

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 2.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-33/64 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-21/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 2.

May	5.54+.07
July	5.68£.05
October	5.94+.08
December	6.10+.10
January 1933	6.18+.10
March 1933	6.33+.10
Middling Spot	5.70+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 2.

May	5.51+.06
July	5.65+.06
Middling Spot	5.67+.08

NEW YORK
New York, May 2.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

May	5.40
July	5.56
October	5.79

New York, Noon Call:—

May	5.34
July	5.49
October	5.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 2.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 2.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton.—May/June Sellers £12-5.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent.—May/June sellers £11.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, May 3.	
Receipts to date		
2.5.32	9440000	8583000
Receipts Yesterday		
2.5.32	13000	3000
Exports to date		
2.5.32	7479000	5059000
Stock at Ports		
29.4.32	4104000	3494000
Stock at Interior Towns 29.4.32	1710000	1137000
Stock at Liverpool 29.4.32	836000	1083000
Visible Supply 29.4.32	8246000	6793000
Quantity in Sight 29.4.32	13984000	12199000
Quantity out of Sight 29.4.32	10935000	8714000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 7|8.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 29|32.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8. 15th May
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 15th June.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3 32. 15th May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|16. June.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 369
Banks Selling T. T. 368
Banks Buying T. T. 363.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 685
Banks Buying D D 710
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 67 1|8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 121.
Banks Buying 60 Days 115.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 85-5|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112-3-4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 112-3|4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.66 1|4 2nd inst.
Shanghai—London 1|7 7|8 3rd inst.
Japan—London 1|9 5|16 2nd inst.
London—Paris 92.75 2nd inst.
London—Belgium 26.00 2nd inst.
London—Switzerland 18.75 2nd inst.
London—Italy 71.00 2nd inst.
London—Berlin 15.35 2nd inst.
London—Holland 9.03 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Weak.
Gold £5-12-10 30th ulto.; £5-12-9 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 16 7|8 30th ulto.; 16 11|16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 17 30th ulto.; 16 13|16 2nd inst.
Silver New York 27 1|2 30th ulto., 27 1|2 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1|32 per cent 30th ulto.; 2 1|32 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 9|32 per cent 30th ulto.; 2 5|16 per cent 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 3.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3½ p.c. G. P Notes	62- 2
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	93- 0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	92- 4
4 p.c. 1969/70 Loan	69- 0
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	97- 4
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Loan	79- 8
6 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	91- 0
5 p.c. 1938/44 Loan	91-12
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97- 8
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	100- 2
6½ p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	102- 4
TAX-FREES.	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	99- 7
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100- 2
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100- 3
6½ p.c. 1935 B. D. L.	104- 6
CORPORATION LOANS.	Taxables.
4 p.c. B. P. T 1974	66- 0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	65- 0
5 p.c. —do.— 1959	79- 8
6 p.c. —do.— 1954	98- 8
6 p.c. K P T 1956	97- 0
6 p.c. B. I. T. 1937	99- 8
STATE LOANS	
5½ p.c. 1938 Mysore	102- 0
5 p.c. 1955 —do.—	97- 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	242
Central India	138
Barsi-Nugger	42
Berar	359
Central Provinces	443
Dholleras	640
Rajputana	51
Sind-Punjab	283
Broach	2,569
Compta-Dharwar	723
Westerns-Northerns	58
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	271
Persians	126
East Africans	473
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,950
Linseed	11,800
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	993
Gingellyseed	123
Poppyseeds	203
Groundnuts	6,542
Castorseed	5,185
Rice	15,312
Myrabollams	427
Cottonseeds	4,795
Gram	3,319
Joowar	920
Barley	687
Bajree	1,648
	Tons.
Coal	170

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

EASY ON RAW COTTON WEAKNESS

Andhra Steady On Short Covering

Bombay, May 3.

The share market ruled easy in sympathy with the weakness in raw cotton and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The turnover was limited and scattered selling eased off prices. In the miscellaneous section there was scattered covering particularly in Andhra shares which ruled very steady.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 635 and after declining to Rs. 632/8 closed at Rs. 633/2, Fazal shares closed at Rs. 291/14 after improving to Rs. 292/8, Bombay Burma shares were steady at Rs. 310. Bombay Steams were in demand at Rs. 196/4 while Andhra shares were bought at Rs. 830 by bears. Tata Power shares were placd at Rs. 495 at the opening but advanced to Rs. 500.

3½ per cent Government paper ruled quiet but steady and closed at 62/2.

The market closed as under:+

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, May 3.

Bombay Dyeing 636,34,31-14.
Century 198,200.
Colaba 63-2.
Crescent 50.
Fazul 293,91,92,91-12.
Indore 332,30.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 155.
New Great 122,21
Pearl 167,65.
Simplex 18-2.
Swadeshi 198,198-2.
Burma 311,8,10.
Hydro 116,117-13.
Tram 108-2,108-12.
Deff. 260.
Ord. 23-12,4,6,8.
Bundi 14-10.
Indian 183.
Katni Ord. 146-14.
Alcock 101-4.

MILLS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday

100 Ahm Advance	283/12
50 Apollo	2
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58/12
250 ombay Dyeing	633/2
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	200-10
100 Central India	255
100 Central India P	430
100 Colaba	63-2
10 Jupiter P	7-8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	50-10
250 Currim	30
250 David	60
250 Dawn	475
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D	0-3-0
100 Elphinstone P	20/12
100 Elphinstone	5-0-0
250 Fazulbhoy	291/14
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	105
1000 Hindustan	1350-0
100 Indore Malwa	330
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	6-12
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	118/12
250 Laxmi	860
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	70
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	412/8
50 Mysore	103/12
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	121/4
100 New City	63-12
250 Pabani	85/10
250 Pearl	165
10 Premier	1
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1580
200 Simplex	18/2
100 Swan	56/8
100 Swadeshi	198/2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	10
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1430
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50 Baroda	68
50/26 Central	14-10
£10|5 Eastern	57|8
500 Imperial	1005
500-125 Imperial Contr.	241-14
100-50 India	84|4
5 Union	3|5

CEMENT.

100 Bundi	14|10
70 Gwalior	52|8
250 Indian	183-12
100 Katni 1st P.	103-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-0
40 Katni	545
100 Katni	146|14
10 Punjab P.	9|14
10 Punjab	7|10
100 Shahabad	193|12

INSURANCE.

15 Jupiter	6-15
15 New India	17|8
200 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	5

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	111|14
1000 Andhra Valley P.	950
1000 Andhra Valley	830
50 Bom. Tram	108|12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8
Tata Hydro P.	101|4
100 Tata Hydro	117|13
1000 Tata Power P.	1110
1000 Tata Power	500

RAILWAYS

100 Amritsar Patti	90
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	577-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	11-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P	112
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	42
30 Tata Steel D	260
75 Tata Steel	23|8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	101-4
150 Bom. Steam	193|4
50 Bom. Telephone	50
8s. Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
250 Bom. Burma Old	310
50 Bom. Burma New	106|4
100 Ind. Bleaching	133|12
15 Scindia	7|11
3-1|2 per cent. Govt. Paper	62-2.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-7.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, May 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes.—May/June Sellers 25|9.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes.—May/June Sellers 26|9.

Wheat South Australian Parcels.—May/June Sellers 27|3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.—Nominal.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 2.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.—May/Aug Sellers 13|4-1|4.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—Sept/Dec. Sellers 14|4-1|2.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Osaka, May 3.

May	123.10+1.20
Aug.	128.80+1.20
Nov.	130.10+1.30

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, May 3.

M. G. Broach				
No. 2	182	179	175	171
M. G. Funjab.				
American	192	189	185	181
M. G. Surat	234	231	227	223

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 437/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80/ per ton.

Commencing Saturday 7th
Commencing Saturday 7th
ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH
OF
Miss JILLOO in "SATI SONE"
OR
CHAMPRAJ HADO
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S ALL TALKING, SINGING & DANCING PICTURE
JILLOO & JAMSHEDJI in Leading Role
Directed by Mr. MADANROY VAKIL.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1932

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J8

NO CO-OPERATION UNDER ORDINANCE RAJ

Malaviyaji Demands Inquiry Into Repression Methods

CHALLENGE TO SIR SAMUEL HOARE

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, on his return to Allahabad, issued a long statement to the press, criticising Sir Samuel Hoare's recent statement and observing that the "sine qua non" of friendship between India and England, honourable to both countries, would be the same measure of independence for India as England and every other free country enjoys, which the Congress has made clear that it wants.

"SEVERE MEASURES"

Pandit Malaviya suggests to Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues the appointment of a commission of three eminent public men of international reputation to inquire into the working of the "severe and rigid measures," as the Pandit terms them, introduced in India, and emphasises the "impossibility" of co-operation with the Government in the work of framing a new constitution as long as 80,000 persons are locked up in jails—A. P.

"NEXT STEPS IN INDIA"

LONDON, May 3.

"Next steps in India" is the text of a leading article in the "Times" to-day. The paper remarks that "there is a general agreement that we have now reached the limits of peripatetic research, and the decision and action, which will soon be required of the Imperial Government, must give conclusive proof that their word is their bond and the completion of the Round Table Committees' work means practical initiation of constitutional reform.

"There can be no final answer to the future of the Ordinances yet, and if, when the time comes the Government of India still requires their support, they will be prolonged with the full support of British opinion.

"The essential point is that responsibility at the Centre should not merely be held out as a possible reward for good behaviour in the provinces, but that building in the provinces should be initiated as a part of a single settled architectural design and the sooner the better".—Reuter.

TERRORISM AND PROGRESS

Lansbury's Warning To India

LONDON, May 2.

Abhorrence of the murder of Mr. Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, and continuance of terrorism in Bengal is not confined to one side of the House of Commons says Reuter's lobby correspondent. The conviction of the Labourites, that such methods must react against India in Britain, was voiced by Mr. Lansbury who in an interview to Reuter said: "People of all classes in Britain are striving to improve Indo-British relations. It is because I am one of these and the spokesman of the Labourites that I want it to be known as widely as possible that the outrage and murder will injure India more than Britain"

He hoped that the whole of India would unite in demanding a cessation of the terrible happenings.—Reuter.

BURNING LETTERS IN POST BOXES

MADRAS, May 2.

A Madura message says that an attempt to set fire to letters in a post-box was made at the General Post Office, Madura, yesterday. A postal employee noticed smoke issuing from the box and informed the police. A packet containing phosphorous and other inflammable material is reported to have been found in the box when it was opened, but the letters were found undamaged.—A. P.

IRISH OATH COMPROMISE FORMULA

Loyalty To Free State First

LONDON, May 2.

Mr. Frank MrDermott, an influential Independent member of the Dail, has tabled an amendment for the Committee Stage of the Oath Bill, by which members should, before the Clerk of the Dail, "promise true faith and allegiance to the Irish Free State and, during the continuance of the Irish Free State in the British Commonwealth, to be loyal to the partnership obligations thereby involved, and to the Crown, as a symbol of that partnership".

That the bill will reach its final stage, on Wednesday is the view held by Mr. De Valera and his Government, a week after which it will be in the hands of the Senate.

Before going for a meeting of an Executive Council Mr. De Valera and other ministers attended the requeim mass celebrated in the Garrison Church, Arbour Hill Barracks, Dublin, for the repose of the souls of the leaders who were executed after the 1916 insurrection. Volleys were fired and the "Last Post" sounded over the graves.

Following the mass Mr. De Valera ordered, as an act of grace the release of four military prisoners whose sentences had nearly expired, and remitted three weeks from those of other militafy prisoners with long sentences.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE ARMISTICE

To Be Signed On Thursday

DR. KOO ENTERS MANCHURIA UNDER BANDOBUST

LONDON, May 2.

Shanghai.—The League Commission under Lord Lytton, including Dr. Wellington Koo, has arrived at Changchun in Manchuria. Government has permitted Dr. Koo to enter "under strict surveillance"

The Sino-Japanese armistice will be initialed to-morrow and signed on Thursday.

In the meantime four-hundred Japanese marines are scouring Chapei for a Japanese sentry who disappeared after his companion was shot dead by Chinese snipers.

AJMERE OUTRAGE

Bapat Charged With Attempted Murder

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

An Ajmere message says that Ramchandra Bapat, the alleged assailant of Mr. Gibson, Commissioner of Ajmere, was produced before the Additional District Magistrate of Ajmere, under Section 307, I.P.C. (attempted murder) and Section 19 of the Arms Act, and a date fixed for the hearing.

Mr. Syed Ahmed, city police inspectro, who saved Mr. Gibson's life has been recommended for the King's Police Medal.—A. P.

WAKF PROPERTY

JALGAON LEGAL BATTLE

Mutwali Removed

JALGAON, May 3.

Judgment has been delivered by the District and Sessions Judge of Jalgaon, removing Mahamad Amir from his office of the Mutwali of Erandol Mosque, on the ground that he claimed the mosque land as his own property and refused to render accounts of the same to the public.

A suit was brought by two Mahomedans representing the Mahomedan public of Erandol playing for the removal of the old trustees, for appointing of new ones, and for the framing of a scheme for the future management of the mosque property.

They stated that a gift of the land was made by the Moghul emperors for the maintenance of the mosque at Erandol and that it was continued by the British Government by a Sonad granted in 1863. They claimed that the land was Wakf property and the Mutwali had no claim over it at all.

The plaintiffs also demanded accounts from Mahamad Amir, the first defendant. and three other trustees.

GIFT PROPERTY.

Mr. Mahomed Amir, the present Mutwali of the mosque, opposed the suit and contended that the property in question was granted to him as a gift by the last female holder in the line of the original Mutwali. He claimed that the property was not a Wakf property but was in the nature of a service Inam land to him as the Khatib of the mosque. He claimed that he was entitled to the remaining income of the property after its application to the maintenance of the mosque. He also denied his liability to show accounts of the property to the public.

The judge held that the gift of the land to the Mutwali was void and that the land was a Wakf property. He further removed the present four trustees from their office and appointed a committee of five new trustees for future management laying down a scheme for management. Some of the important duties laid down by the judge on the new trustees are repairs and maintenance of the mosque; provision for water and lamps, payments to Pesh Imams and reciters of Quoran in the mosque, and provision for charity and education of Mahomedans.

A decree approximately for Rs. 1,200 was also passed against Mahamad Amir for past accounts.—A.P.

PILOT ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE

Airman Clark's Death Sequel

TRAGEDY AT MRS. MILLER'S PLACE

LONDON, May 3.

Miami, Florida)—A dramatic sequel to the death here on 21st April, of the American airman Haden Clark at the home of his fiancee, Mrs. Keith Miller, the famous Australian air woman, is the arrest, on murder charge, of the British pilot, Captain William Lancaster, companion of Mrs. Miller on several long-distance flights.

Lancaster was also staying at Miller's bunglow on the night of the tragedy. He subsequently said that he held a cheerful conversation with Clark before going to bed, and was later awakened from sleep by noise. He found Clark lying shot with revolver, called Miller, informed the police, and rushed Clark to hospital, where he died.—Reuter's Special.

WOMEN'S SEVA DAL CAPTAIN ARRESTED

Police Seize Funds And Papers From Congress Headquarters

THREE "DIRECTORS" REMANDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Three persons, believed to be directing the operations of the Congress in Bombay from behind the scenes, were arrested, and it is stated, important documents relating to Congress work in the city were seized, when the Lamington Road police raided a room on the top floor of Bora Building, 1st Bhatwadi Lane, early this morning.

LONG SEARCH

The raid was carried out by Inspector Bird, Sub-Inspector Deshpande and Sergeant Littlewood, attached to the Lamington Road police station.

The police believe that the room was being used by active Congress workers in Bombay as their headquarters.

Monies suspected to belong to the Congress and found in the room have also been seized. The search lasted more than an hour.

SEIZED PROPERTY

Among other things the police found were:—

Lists giving the names of Congress volunteers;

Programmes of Congress meetings, flag salutation ceremonies, etc., and

Literature bearing on the various activities of the Congress in the city.

CHARGE

The arrested men, will, in all probability be charged under Section 1, Clause 1, Criminal Law Amendment Act, for assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

C. H. Q. RAID AND AFTER

Three Persons Remanded

Three persons who were arrested by the Lamington Road Police at Bhatwadi during the raid of the Congress Headquarters on Tuesday were charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

The police applied for a remand of the accused into custody till May 12. One of the accused requested the court to proceed with the case immediately.

The Magistrate remanded the accused into custody till May 12.

MISS SOFIA SOMJI

Arrested For Disobeying E. P. O.

Miss Sofia Somji, formerly Captain of the Women's Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal, was arrested in Bombay, this morning, for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner asking her not to enter the city of Bombay without his previous permission.

Miss Somji, who resides at Bandra came to Bombay this morning and was arrested at Sandhurst Road railway station (G.I.P.) by the C. I. D.

She was later produced in the Mazgaon Police Court and the trial was postponed.

Miss Safia Somji was put up for trial in the afternoon before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, on a charge of disobedience of the police order.

The police prosecutor told the Court that Miss Somji returned to Bombay from Bandra (where she was residing with her parents) today probably in connection with the celebration of the fifth Gandhi Day(to-morrow).

As the sub-inspector of police, Bandra, one of the prosecution witnesses, was not present in the court, the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

"G. O. C." Of Volunteers

Mr. Minoo Masani, a Barrister-at-Law, residing at Apollo Bunder, Bombay was arrested by the police at Girgaum, this morning.

The police suspect that Mr. Masani was the G. O. C. of the Congress volunteers in Bombay and that he was taking an active part in the activities of the Congress.

The arrest is under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Mr. M. R. Masani is the son of Mr. R. P. Masani, formerly Deputy-Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality. He was, for some time, employed in the Central Bank of India and resigned from his post some time back.

"GANDHI DAY"

For announcing the Emergency Council pragramme regarding "Gandhi Day" celebrations by beat of "batakies," a volunteer was sentenced by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/-.

The accused is said to have assisted the operations of an unlawful association by announcing the programme for "Gandhi Day." He was arrested yesterday evening in front of the Esplanade Police Station.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA

Two Years' Sentence At Bijapur

(From A Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, May 2.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dean of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Superintendent of the K.E.M. Hospital, who was arrested under the Ordinance about two months ago and recently transferred to Bijapur Jail, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 under section 21 of the Ordinance by Mr. Hubli, City Magistrate of Bijapur. He was placed in the "B" class.

Dr. Mehta was released on Sunday morning from the Bijapur Central Jail and served with an order asking him to report himself to the police at 8 in the evening.

He was received at the jail gates by Mr. Srinivasarao Kowjalgi and others. As he did not report to the police, he was arrested the same night taken to the jail. He was tried this morning inside the jail and convicted for disobeying the order to report to the police.

Stabilising of Dollar

ON BASIS OF VALUE IN 1926

House Of Representatives Pass Bill

WILL HOOVER VETO IT?

LONDON, May 2.

WASHINGTON—The house of representatives has passed a bill directing the federal reserve board to stabilise the dollar on the basis of its value in 1926. President Hoover intends to veto it as the bill implies inflation.—Reuter's Special

Farm Board's New Move

Decide To Market 650,000 Bales Of Stabilisation Cotton

SALES TO BE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT SEASON

LONDON, May 3.

WASHINGTON.—The Farm Board announces that half of its holding of 1,300,000 bales of stabilisation cotton will be marketed from August 1. The Board states that the Cotton Stabilisation Corporation will make every effort to distribute sales throughout the season without disturbance of markets or price levels.—Reuter's Special.

TURKISH CURRENCY

No Replacing Of Paper Money By Silver

STATE BANK CALLS BONDHOLDER'S MEETING

LONDON, May 3.

Constantinople—Government is not replacing the paper money by silver, but the State Bank has called a meeting of bondholders for 28th May to vote on the question whether the State Bank should emit equivalent silver. The amount is unknown but Turkey's bulk silver will probably be sufficient.—Reuter's Special.

Chief Accountant Of Kreuger And Toll Arrested

LONDON, May 2.

Stockholm.—Hennig, the Chief Accountant of Kreuger and Toll, has been arrested.—

FIRST AID EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following is the list of successful candidates in the examination in First-aid held on Sunday, April 24, under the auspices of the Swastik League:—

M V Rangnekar; N D Lovalekar; R V Gothaskar; M G Kelkar; U G Babulkar; B B Joshi; K M Chonkar; D J Nanavati; R S Upikar S D Bavdekar and C I Vakil.

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